The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 21st NOVEMBER 1851. [No. 38.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK:—

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

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On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month, the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7 o'clock p. m.*

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Bombay, 4th October 1851.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
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The
Bombay Guardian.

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VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, 1851. [No. 38.

THE LATE EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MAHOMEDANS.—Now that the Mohurrum is over and all classes of the population settled down to their peaceful labours, we can look back with a calm spirit of philosophy on the late disturbances, and as there are one or two things worthy of being remembered that have not yet been brought prominently forward, we may be excused for adverting to them.

It so happened, as most of our readers are aware, that the very week of the excitement the Tract and Book Society published a life of Mahomed. This was entirely the result of accident as far as they were concerned. The book had been prepared and carried through the press in the ordinary course, without reference to any particular circumstances, and came out just at the time mentioned. A copy of this work was sent by a Native, who marked some passages in it, with a complaint to a high Government functionary. The functionary in question, plainly seeing that there was nothing really objectionable in the passages referred to, but supposing they might add to the excitement, communicated with one of the Magistrates, who requested an official of the Society to stop the sale of the book for a few days, which request was immediately complied with. The book had not been out a week, and by this time, of the five hundred copies published, four hundred had been sold, and only a hundred remained in store. Little more than a quarter of a century ago, a Missionary had distributed a number of Christian books in the city of Poona, and though no tumult ensued, and no complaint was made, a Government functionary made his officials collect as many of the books as he could find, and sent them and the Missionary off down the Ghauts. A change has now come over the spirit of the age, and Europeans understand better the native character. The Parsee editor, who published the article supposed to be at the bottom of the mischief, might have written what he pleased, if some evil disposed person had not taken a copy of the picture, and with some contemptuous additions fixed it to the door of the great mosque. This was the origin of the evil, a thing addressed to the senses, and not a thing addressed to the intellect. The friend of native improvement may do anything, and say anything that an enlightened Christian may do or say, too few will attend to him, and these few will not excite a riot. Missionaries know their duty too well to do any thing that will disturb the public peace in the present state of Hindoo society. They have a great work to perform in diffusing an elementary knowledge of Christianity among the population, which will yet take some time to accomplish. No doubt when caste is thrown down, Hindoo society remodelled, and visible changes effected, convulsions may take place, but it is not improbable that the great movement, when it does occur, will be so sudden and so universal as to carry over almost all the population at once, except a few sticklers for the ancient superstition, who will be deprived of all power and influence.

The excitement has providentially stirred up among the people of Bombay a great curiosity to know something more about Mahomedanism. Persons are enquiring of the missionaries if they have any works in the Native language about the Mussulman religion. We understand, that to meet the wants of these enquirers, the life of Mahomed above mentioned is to be translated into the Muratha and Gujarathee languages.

SIR THOMAS MUNRO ON A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT—In 1830 a life of Sir Thomas Munro was published as most of our readers interested in the affairs of India are probably aware. It was only last week, however, that we first took up the book for the purpose of examining particularly, the system he pursued in collecting the revenue, of which we had heard so much. On opening the first volume we turned to the third chapter, which contains an account of his first appointment to serve under Colonel Read in the revenue department. We had not gone far till we lighted on a passage of one of Munro's letters, which seems almost to convict us of plagiarism in the conclusion of our paper in the last *Guardian* upon the agricultural prospects of India. The passage we extract, because if our readers have persued it before, it will bear a second reading, and if not, it is one that all interested in the welfare of the country ought to keep ever in view. It should be written in letters of gold.

"It is a mistaken notion that Indians are too simple in their manners to have any passion for foreign manufactures. In dress and every kind of dissipation but drinking, they are at least our equals. They are hindered from taking our goods not by want of inclination, but either by poverty, or the fear of being reputed rich, and having their rents raised. WHEN WE RELINQUISH THE BARBAROUS SYSTEM OF ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS; WHEN WE MAKE OVER THE LANDS EITHER IN VERY LONG LEASES OR IN PERPETUITY TO THE PRESENT OCCUPANTS; and when we have convinced them, by making no assessments above the fixed rent, for a series of years, *that they are the actual proprietors of the soil*, we shall see a demand for European articles of which we have at present no conception." Page 153: and a little higher up; "Were we to abandon *our present oppressive mode of taxation*, the country instead of rice and dry grain, would be covered with plantations of Betel, Cocoa-nut, Sugar, Indigo, and Cotton; and the people would take a great deal of our manufactures, for they are remarkably fond of many of them, particularly of scarlet, but unfortunately few of them, can afford to wear it. Many Bramins use a square piece of it as a cloak, during the wet and cold weather: but I don't remember seeing any of the farmers with it. When they can appear fine and think there is no danger in doing so, there is no doubt but that great numbers of them will substitute it for the cumbly, a coarse thick woolen stuff, with which all of them are provided, which they cary in all seasons to defend themselves from the sun and the rain, and on which they sleep by night and sit by day."

Sentiments these worthy of a Briton, who has obtained the character of being one of the best public servants

the Company ever had. Look to this ye Merchant Princes, who hold in your hands the destinies of India. These are not what are sometimes termed the ravings of a radical newspaper, they are not what some are disposed to call the contemptible self-interested denunciations of a Manchester clique. They are the deliberate sentiments of an intelligent Company's officer, who had practical experience of the working of the system he so decidedly condemns.

Look to this ye British Merchants, do not engage with the Company in petty disputes, nor in canvassing for impracticable reforms. Make the Indian Ryot lord of his own soil. Do a generous act or rather a just act for once, and rest in the assurance that 'honesty is the best policy,' and that your generosity to India will be repaid tenfold into your own bosom. Bring all the weight of your influence to bear upon the Company's government for the purpose of having speedily completed the Revenue Survey that now drags its slow length along, and a permanent settlement of the assessment made; and then, as we before said, all the rest will follow. When the Indian ryot rises from his vassalage into a wealthy proprietor, produce will be increased, trade will flourish, and the East and West pour their mutual treasures into the lap of one another.

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John c. i. v. 29.—The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.

We are again on the other side of Jordan. We cannot yet leave this scene of increasing interest. The Prophet has not yet fulfilled his course. His numerous baptisms have been but preliminary to some grand conclusion. He has disclaimed the Messiahship. There is one "who cometh after" whose inauguration into that office he is to declare. His astonishing influence is to be availed of, in order to render a testimony to Jesus of Nazareth. Before the crowds have dispersed, and the expectations of the Messiah which had been so intensely excited by the appearance of the Baptist, are allowed to subside, the true Messiah is to be made manifest to Israel.

The Prophet's glory has reached the meridian. It must now decline. He must now become nothing, that the Christ may be all in all.

Lo, Jesus appears,—the Nazarene whom he lately baptized,—he who has been amongst them, but is as yet unknown, without fame, influence, or disciples. He is advancing towards the Prophet. John does not however accost him. Imbued with the sentiment of the direct object of his mission, he at once testifies of him. Under the power of the Holy Spirit, he utters prophetic words, that are to go down to the end of time, "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world?"

Lo, all eyes turn towards him who is the object of this sublime testimony. Let us gaze likewise.

O thou fairer than the children of men, and "chiefest among ten thousand," let us for a while lose ourselves in thy contemplation. Thy name is "Wonderful," and thy presence fills us with a wonder full of awe.

Thou bearest our form. Thou seemest bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. But surely thou art the noblest example of humanity, even in thine outward form and appearance.

Son of Man, yet *Son of God*, thine immaculate origin, thine essential purity, thy rectitude and holiness, thy wisdom and intelligence, thy piety towards God, thy sympathy and kindness towards man,—these have lighted up every lineament of thy heavenly visage, and kindled a moral glory in thy look, to which the eyes of men are utter strangers.

Thy bodily form, though human, was evidently cast in a divine mould, and bears its appropriate glory.

Let it not be said, thy features were more marred than those of other men, and thereby the beauty of thy visage was impaired. Deep traces of sorrow were indeed legibly inscribed in thy visage; but, oh, they could not mar the imprint of that holy serenity, that confiding hope, that conscious innocence, which ever irradiated thy whole form.

Whatever speculative men say of thy outward form, we *know* that it was glorious. We *know* that, in a sense most absolute, thy body was *The Temple of God*; we know that temple was inhabited by the *Divine Spirit*. Such inhabitation must have revealed itself in every outward lineament. The Light that was in thee illumined thy whole frame. Thine eye was single. Thy whole body was full of light. Son of God, as we contemplate thee, in thine outward appearance, although not made partakers of the secret of thy soul, the awe of him who saw thee "high and lifted up," when thy glory filled the temple comes over us, and we are constrained to say "Woe is unto us! for we are undone, because we are men of unclean lips, and we dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips, for our eyes have seen the King, the Lord of Hosts."

And hast thou indeed come, O thou "desire of all nations"—the longed for during more than half this world's expected term of existence, the object pre-eminently of the Church's ardent expectations, and anticipated even by the Gentile nations?

And near these banks of Jordan do we indeed *see* him whom the Prophets and Kings of Jewish history desired to see, yet never saw,—him, the promised offspring of the woman that should destroy the power of evil,(1)—the Shiloh that should receive the homage of the Gentiles,(2)—the Prophet like unto Moses,(3)—the Righteous One that should rule men (4)—the Messiah, Son of God, foretold by David, (5)—the divine substitute for Jewish sacrifices, (6)—the enthroned God, loving righteousness and hating iniquity (7)—the Priest after the order of Melchizedec, (8)—the branch from the stock of Jesse, (9)—the Heir to David's throne, the Ruler of an everlasting kingdom—the Lord our Righteousness. (10)

And dost thou bear in thy single self the fulfilment of all the illustrious prophecies of ages, solving in thy person all their mysteries, and illustrating all their import? In thee, O Jesus of Nazareth, do we behold the antitype and substance of all the types and shadows of the sacred institutes of Moses?

We do. We have found the Messiah. Were our powers of attention more than human, and were our sentiments of adoration seraphic, we should find in thee a fullness, whereon they might be for ever exercised. We desire reverently to approach thee, and commune awhile, ere curious crowds throng around thee, and intercept thy

(1) Gen. c. iii. v. 15——(2) Gen. c. xlix. v. 10——(3) Deut. c. xviii. v. 18, 19. (4) 2 Sam. c. xxiii. v. 4——(5) Ps. ii.——(6) Ps. xl. v. 6, 7——(7) Ps. xlv. v. 5-7——(8) Ps. x. v. 4——9 Isaiah c. xi. v. 1——(10) Jer. c. xxiii. v. 6.

privacy. Take us apart, as thou wast wont to do to thy disciples, and teach us the secrets of thy soul.

Thou art already inaugurated into thy holy office—called of God—anointed. The windows of heaven have been opened to pour their rays of attesting light on thee, and the silence of heaven has been broken to bear the Father's testimony to thee, His Son.

Thou art commencing thy great ministry,—the ministry of a world's salvation,—the ministry of grace and truth—the ministry of righteousness and eternal life. As yet save to thy all penetrating knowledge, thy labours, thy trials, thy sufferings are *future*. All outward circumstance is at present calm. Judea knows thee not, none conjecture thy objects and designs. As yet no prejudices have been excited, no passions aroused, no machinations have been devised to entrap and ensnare thee, no counsels have been held against thy life. Judea is as yet expectant of a Messiah, and has not learned to recoil with blinded prejudices from thee.

O, thou great sympathizer with humanity, let us for a while sympathize with thee, with the thoughts that within thee delight thy soul, the desires wherewith thou are straightened—the anticipations which to thee more than all others, bear the character of certainty—thine expectations of the Cross—thine anticipations of the joy that is set before thee; thy yearnings over a world lost in sin, and subjected to misery,—thy holy exercises of mind, thy heavenly principles,—thy faith and love towards thy Father in heaven,—thy holy motives,—high resolves,—the kindlings of thy zeal,—the melting of thy bowels towards the children of men. O Son of God, again we say, let thy secret be with us. Thou art indeed commencing thy ministry; but, oh, in the short interval of thy baptism and thy appearance here what an ordeal hast thou not already endured. The weapons of thy warfare have been already tried in thy contest with the Invisible,—with spiritual wickedness in high places. Thou hast just returned from the Desert where the Spirit led thee to be tempted of Satan. Thy righteous soul was there indeed afflicted,—thy holy principles were there tested. But the tempter found nothing in thee. The god of this world was foiled. Thou didst put him to flight—thou didst make a show of him openly. O Son of Man, ordained in all things to be like unto thy brethren, and especially to share in the common destiny of man, trial and temptation, —thou hast resisted unto blood and art triumphant.

Angels have but recently ministered unto thee, and thou art come here fresh from the toil of warfare and joyous in success—tried and found pure.

But let us break off awhile to attend to the testimony of the Prophet, that we may learn in what especial light we are to view the Messiah "Behold the Lamb of God." What suggestive words! They excite in our minds whole trains of associate thoughts, and present to us an imagery of sacrificial rites, of sacred altars, and bleeding victims.

"Lamb of God." Our minds revert to the lamb which the families of Israel's tribes by the command of their Lawgiver sacrificed in Egypt on the eve of their departure. On that momentous night whilst thousands of Egyptian families were bewailing the loss of their first-born ones, Jewish parents were rejoicing in their deliverance from the destroying angel. The angel of death as he passed saw the blood sprinkled on the lintels of the doors and smote not the firstborn. Nor was the sacrificial rite but of a night. Year after year has the Paschal lamb been slain, and Israel's families have been reminded that Jehovah with a high hand and outstretched arm brought their forefathers out of the land of Egypt and from the house of bondage. Jesus is such a lamb—the new passover slain for us—precious to us—our first-born and our entire families with all their generations—delivering us by his blood sprinkled on the conscience from the angel of the second death.

"Lamb of God." We think of that sacrifice which even when the Prophet spake was consuming on the altar of the temple in Jerusalem—that lamb for a burnt offering whose blood had never ceased to flow, and whose fire had never been extinguished, since the first utterance of the Levitical Law. The morning and evening memorial of a nation's sins and of a nation's penitence.

And Jesus is such a lamb,—an ever living and availing sacrifice—whose savour is always rising with access to God,—whose blood is always effectual to the remission of sins, and by whom is effected eternal redemption?

"Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." These words, pointing out Jesus as the personal expiator of sin, recal to our minds the sacrificial ceremonies of the great day of atonement. As we think of them, we are brought into the solemn presence of those annual rites which proclaimed in symbolic language more significant than that of words—that sin needs and must have an expiation. We behold the consecrated Priest slay the sacrificial victim whose blood is to be sprinkled on the inner sanctuary, the tabernacle and the altar. Again, we behold another victim on whose head are uttered in the solemn language of devoutest penitence, the sins of the whole people;—we see that victim bearing such an imputed burthen of sin, led away,—taken into the desert, whence it is never to return—the substitute for the guilty—the propriation for Israel's sin.

And Jesus is such a sin-bearing victim—removing guilt from the economy of the divine government, not by the high hands of power—not by the energy of an omnipotent will,—but by an infinite strength of endurance and an infinite exercise of grace,—taking away sin by suffering its penalty—in his own immaculate person.

But all this imagery fails. Were it multiplied a million fold, yet would it fail. The high argument cannot be attained unto. The great reality is but pourtrayed—shadowed forth in dim outline. We have come in contact only with similitudes and analogies. They enable us to form only conceptions of Jesus' true expiation. Those conceptions are infinitely below the truth and reality. The Jewish sacrifices illustrate the grand solemn principle of atonement, but reach not to its important detail.

Israel's victims were without spot or stain and therein corresponded to this unspotted lamb, but they were *involuntary*, and *unconscious* victims—they were controlled by human power—and they were ignorant of their position and relation. They knew not Israel's guilt —nor could they be willing endurers of its penalties. The lamb stood unconscious of impending death—the scape goat knew not the burthen of its imputation. They were introduced into the ceremonies of the Divine economy—but were in no sense *agents*—they were entirely passive instruments and ignorant of what was designed and effected by their instrumentality.

Jesus, "Lamb of God" is a voluntary victim. "I come to do thy will, O God"—are the terms in which he proclaims his advent. No necessity controls; no irresistible will ordains:—and as he voluntarily submits to become an expiation so is he conscious of the great end he is to effect, and the painful means by which they are to be effected.

He did not drink of a cup of which he knew not beforehand the bitterness—he was not baptized with a baptism of whose nature he was ignorant. He knew all, anticipated all. He stood with an entire consciousness of his position and relationship to God and man to receive the stroke of Divine justice. Nothing fell on him unawares.

Again, the imagery fails. The Jewish victims had no intrinsic ability to take away sin—there was in them no real efficacy of atonement. They could not *bear* sin, save by imputation. They could not carry it away—save by a process merely symbolical. There was an infinite impossibility in their case to take away sin. In themselves they were as inert and ineffectual as the members of the flock whence they were taken, as they grazed in their green pastures, ignorant of sin and any of its consequences. They could not *be* a propitiation, they could but shadow forth one that was to be. They owed all their benefit to Divine appointment and the faith of the sacrifice.

Jesus, "Lamb of God" *bears* the sin he takes away. Himself spotless—and partaker of the Divine nature clothed in omnipotent strength, possessing ineffable dignity that renders his suffering potent and effectual—he sustains the burthen of sin. He bears the aggregate of human iniquities. We cannot define that burthen—we cannot count that aggregate. We cannot form adequate conceptions of the mode, of endurance, nor of the sum and substance of what was endured—but in a sense most absolute and as clear and definite as all human analogies can make it, Jesus *bore* our sins in all the reality of a dread endurance.

But the imagery fails still further. All the sacrifices had reference to locality and time—they were limited in their application, in their very utmost comprehension, to a single people. The day of atonement was a day for Israel and none others. The victim bled for Israel alone. The scape-goat bore the sins only of the chosen tribes.

The High Priest was the priest of his brethren alone This sacrificial knife never caused a drop of blood to flow for any save his own people.

Jesus, "Lamb of God" taketh away the sin of the world. The burthen of guilt which he bears is not of the tribes of Israel, but of all the families and tribes and nations of the earth. The reference and designs of his sacrifice are not confined to place and time—they revert to the ages that have elapsed since the foundation of the world—they reach forward to the ages of an eternity to come.—Nay more, the blood of this lamb, has not merely a reference to the family of man, but with an applicability as extensive as creation itself, it is designed to reconcile all things to God, whether they be things in earth or things in heaven.

Jesus, "Lamb of God," let us ever behold thee—living, dying, on earth, in heaven,—we will contemplate thee. The believing sight of thee shall purge our consciences, and cleanse our souls—give present peace and joy, light up the grave—make eternity blissful.

Jesus, "Lamb of God," let us present thee as a bleeding sacrifice to others. The sight shall melt the obstinate, sanctify the unclean—it shall turn sinners to righteousness and restore the soul that has strayed from thee. Lamb of God be thou our all in all for ever and ever.

Let us now retire from the scene.

Prophet of the Highest, well hast thou fulfilled thy course in testifiying to the Saviour. Thou hast led us to Christ. We acknowledge thy hand. thou has shewn thyself to be greater than a prophet. The Prophets of yore had darkly shadowed forth; thou hast manifestly pointed out. Others had referred to one who was to come; thou hast now marked out him *who has come.* Others had held out hopes and promises to an expecting church. Thou hast placed the church of the latter days in full possession of them. Thy testimony has reduced all other testimony to a single point. By directing attention on that spot to the then present living person, thou hast removed all ambiguity of personality, all uncertainty of time, all indefiniteness of locality; thou hast spelt out the mystic meaning by direct revelation from God, of visions, types, symbols, and hast shewn their utterance to be—*Jesus of Nazareth.*

Thy words are destined to influence, nay, to destroy the political and religious economy of all Judea.

They have sealed the doom of sacrificial rites, and consequently of all the material institutes with which they were connected. Needless is the temple, and insignificant are its priests. Vain are its altars and its victims.

Neither the outward gorgeousness, nor moral glory, nor antiquity, nor even the fact of the divine appointment of Jewish institutes, can now preserve them from dissolution. They are all ready to vanish away.

The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world has been manifested. Lo, as the results of such a manifestation a temple in ruins, a long established priesthood confounded, genealogies scattered to the winds, the distinc generations of ages blended, all the means and conditions of Levitical rites annihilated,—a whole nation broken up

But the words of the prophet have exerted a wider influence. They have formed the motto of the church of the new covenant, of all subsequent ages and of all lands.

The testimony uttered on the banks of Jordan, has been or yet shall be reverberated on the banks of every river, on every island, and throughout every continent of the wide world.

Already are the voices of the witnesses receiving fresh accessions and becoming louder and louder; their tones are falling deeper on the ear, and their swell of harmony is waxing fuller and fuller. Spiritual christendom utters but one testimony; it is this; "Behold the Lamb of God."

LOOKING UNTO JESUS.—As unto our one model. As one commissioned to make a copy of some great painting, the production of a most distinguished master, looks unto it continually, and draws no stroke without a close reference to the original, so should Christians be looking unto Jesus. The work of the artist will be valuable exactly in the degree in which it resembles the original. If he draw upon his own invention at all, the work is spoiled, even if his inventive powers be not despicable; much more if they be altogether mean: for the value of the work is altogether a value of similitude. Our business is that of a copyist; we must not think of framing our lives in

any degree after our own fancies or wisdom; we must simply look unto Jesus; and when we have faithfully imitated him, then we have well done—then only. Unto Jesus; and not to any other original. If we tell a man to make a copy of the Apollo Belvedere, and he takes it into his head that he can make a better statue by copying the Apollo in some respects, and the statue of Antinous in others, his work will be utterly unsatisfactory and will be left on his hands. But the descent is less from the Apollo to a Gunputi, than from Jesus Christ to any other moral examplar. Now though the first sin pointed out is common among us, this second one is quite as much so. Its consequences are most mischievous. To this it is principally owing that our standard of holy living is so low. In many respects our mode of life differs substantially from that exemplified in the New Testament, without our being conscious of it, or at least without our being very sensible of the sin of it. Did we look to none but Jesus to know how servants of Jesus should live, we should necessarily conclude that our lives must be characterized by self-renunciation, disdain of riches and of honors and of ease, love of our fellow-men, association with the poor, long-suffering, indefatigableness, singleness of aim, intense consuming zeal, geat prayerfulness. We should take up our cross daily in following him. We should please not ourselves. Luxury would have no attractions for us; and duty be a more frequent and a more welcome word than comfort. The features of the life of Christ are wonderfully distinct and unequivocal. Once conceded that this is the only model, there would scarce be room for any difference of opinion among candid men as to what is duty. The life to be led is painted before us in colors more fresh and vivid than those of Raphael's "Transfiguration." Why then this wonderful discrepancy between the original and ourselves? And why this unruffled tranquility of Christians as though the fault were inconsiderable? Who and where is the man whose course of life seems studiously modelled upon that of Christ?

The mass of Christians will not be reproved, to any great extent, by the self-denial of Jesus, till they see that self-denial reproduced in the lives of some contemporary Christians. They behold in the Church men of unquestioned piety, spiritual, laborious, useful, whose lives are nevertheless in certain respects not like the New Testament standard; and beholding such, it is scarcely possible for them to be conscious-stricken for their own deficiency in those respects. It is far simpler to conclude that those respects are not of absolute importance. And those men of unquestioned piety behold, either in existence or in biography, other good and holy men for whom they cannot but entertain feelings of veneration, and in whose footsteps they cannot but desire to walk; and it does not arrest their attention that even these lights of the Church are neglectful of certain characteristics that shine very conspicuously in the gospel original; and it follows that they may meditate in the Bible day and night, without a conviction of the imperious necessity of forsaking all, and becoming last of all and servant of all, and abhorring every vestige of worldly conformity. One generation in this way deceives another; and it is unquestioned piety that makes it so difficult for us to see the original standard as it is. Continually copying poor copies, barely tolerable copies, we remain unacquainted with the most distinctive features of the original.

Should now a man become by the grace of God conscientiously acquainted with the New Testament standard, and with his obligation to conform thereto, he would probably encounter the reproof of the church, a reproof, too, sincerely uttered. The world of course will reprove, and pronounce him a fanatic; but what is remarkable Christians will to some extent pronounce that very judgment upon him And when this comes to pass, difficulties will arise in his own breast. He will be liable to suspect that after all, these particulars cannot be of high importance, since good men in the church disregard them; that he is troubling himself about the mint and the cummin, to the neglect of the weightier matters of the law. Happy for him, if he stedfastly continues looking unto Jesus, and buries himself in the gospel till he is thoroughly imbued with its spirit, and steeled against what is evil and erroneous in the lives of holy men. Yet it will be to him a bitter obligation that of criticising by act or deed, the course of such men, or rather certain particulars, certain omissions in their course.

It is not a small matter, not a thing to be stigmatized as mint and cummin, whether the visible life of a Christian urges those who behold to count all things but loss that they may win Christ, to count one thing alone as needful, to set their affections upon things above, not on things on the earth, to seek not the honor that cometh from men, to please not one's self,—or whether it preaches that true religion and undefiled is compatible with a goodly measure of the enjoyment and solaces that men generally prize, that its blessings inspire no distaste for these, and that Christians may seek after the honor which cometh from men. It cannot be a small matter; it occupies too prominent a place in Christ's discourses and in the records of his life, to be so considered. In his heart was love, and in his life the expression of that love; and he would have us not only love, but give the best expression of our love, by looking up to him, and taking up our daily cross to go after him.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

DEAR SIRS,—Your Review of the Report of the Board of Education has quite electrified us. We have been attending with great interest to the affairs of the Madras University, wherein we admired the firmness of government, and their bonafide repudiation of the principle of caste. We have been also sympathizing with sundry comments on the caste system of the Bengal Army, and wishing ourselves at Bombay in order to welcome the seven Pariahs, excluded from its dignified ranks, and we were from sundry reasonings and sympathies existing in Anglo-Indian Society, persuading ourselves that there was some hope for the Indian Pariah;—that a Paternal Government, whose duty it is to behold with "equal eye" all its subjects, irrespectively of shades of colour, and religious distinctions, (amongst which *caste* holds a prominent place) would sooner or later hold as its blessings of education to the ignoble and despised. We have been accustomed to hear from the lips of a Perry sentiments of the most liberal bearing, and a Willoughby once poured forth his convictions in language such as this "neither caste, nor creed, nor colour, shall be any bar to the reception of the kindness of government."

But, my dear Editors, it seems that we have been all the while dreaming. If your Review of the Board of Education be correct the Government has made an alliance with the "twice born," and is pledged to exclude the poor Indian Pariah from its schools.

Surely, Messrs. Editors, you are mistaken, or some enemy has been putting into the mouth of honourable members of the Boar statements which must be wholly repugnant, to them. But hold you are a clerical band, and would not publish unadvisedly.

We, at a distance therefore, must receive your words on your authority, and treat them accordingly.

The gist of the Board's statements on caste, is then,—that the outcastes are few—and that there are prejudices in England analogous to those existing in Indian Society. I pass by the first statement, that they are few, just premising that they form in many districts a twelfth, and even an eighth of the population,—and that few as they are they have already done good service in Bombay and Madras regiments, in shedding their blood for a government which now by its own publication, shuts them out from the blessings of even an elementary education, and pass on to the second argument.

But do let me state it methodically. There is nothing like logic. The argument runs thus:

Indian Society would be moved, were a Pariah, reputed hereditarily unclean, and consigned by a monstrous religious figment to perpetual degradation, "body, soul and spirit" to take his seat with those of caste, in the ranks of schools.

The feelings of English Society would be roused, were the head of the house of Percy or of Howard to ally himself (in marriage, of course) with a butcher's daughter.

Ergo,—mark the sublime conclusion, the Board of Education, must not teach the low castes of India. This is the practical conclusion which government draws, although it couches it in the following language "Social peculiarities on these subjects lie wholly beyond the just scope of government interference." We would say to the writers of these precious paragraphs, Oh most sapient doctors of the school of the Rushi, in what academy or grove, or at the feet of what Braminical Shastri, did you learn, such alchymistic logic as this, and confound things that essentially differ. Because an English nobleman may not, consistently with conventional orders and decorum, enter into the nearest possible connection, with one of a certain class, *therefore*, are the high castes of India to be upheld in the religious animosity by which they would consign their fellow creatures to perpetual ignorance and misery—woudrous inferrence!

Because an English nobleman chooses to circumscribe the range of his *matrimonial alliances*, Indian high castes are to be countenanced in their refusal to *touch* the low castes, and their avoidance even of their shadows. What has led you, O ye advocates of a caste system of Education, excluding from literary blessings those who most need them, and refusing to dispense to those who are of all classes, unable to procure for themselves—what has led you to conjure up the shades of our English nobility's ancestral lines, to bear their testimony to the upholding of what is acknowledged to be the ruling curse of India. Alas for Aristotle, and Whately and Mill. Alas for syllogisms and euthymeines, and premises and conclusions. The whole compass of moral reasoning with all the appliances of the venerable Board,—Secretary and all, can urnish no argument for the exclusion of the Pariah from the barakdia of Indian literature.

The contest of the castes of India versus the outcastes can only be decided by an appeal to the august personages of Percy or of Howard (either champion suffices) in close conjunction with a Butcher's daughter"—Honoured Percy! Honoured Howard! and no less honoured "Butcher's daughter" in being thus introduced to Indian Society, as the champions of Hindu caste.

Who shall dare to appear in the lists, when the herald has uttered such august names, and earls and lords throw their gauntle's down? Alas for hostile reviewers now. Ye stars of literature-hide your diminished heads." [But, dear Editors, we must take the matter up with all seriousness, and now we have heard the long matured and elaborated dictum of the Board, we must set to work to devise a remedy. Are we who are seeking to exalt the Parish, to be now satisfied and give up his case as hopeless? The Board seems determined not to let the Mahar touch the Braman or the Shudra, in its schools, till Percy has married a butcher's daughter.

We fear that "Birnam Wood will come to Dunsinane" before this takes place, and yet on this event, or something corresponding to it, the instruction of the Pariah by the munificent Board is rendered dependant. The prejudices of English Society have been laid hold of by the highest authority of our Presidency, and made to sanction those, (although they differ in nature amd degree) of Indian Society. But, as I said before, is there no remedy? I think there is, and I am now going to propose a plan, whereby the Board shall be relieved of its obligation to exclude the Pariahs.

You know, dear Editors, that the occupation of Kullal, or *brewer*, is nearly as low in the sight of the natives, as that of Kasai or *butcher*. Now it has struck me that if one of our English *Brewers*, to whose number belonged the late Sir Fowell Buxton, has married into the nobility, it would do much towards paving the way for the introduction of the Parish into the Government schools. If you think it worth while I will try to procure information on the subject. The argument would then run thus: F. Buxton was a *Brewer*. Being made a Baronet, he formed matrimonial alliance in a Nobleman's family. A Brewer's daughter is in native estimation nearly as good as a Butcher's.

Ergo, the Board of Education, may allow oppressed Mahars to come to school, with the tinkers', tailors', writers' and Bramans' sons,—from whose society they have been hitherto excluded. Will the Board adopt this reasoning, provided that I can prove the fact? I hope they will, and then there is hope for the Poor Outcast of India.

I am, dear Messrs. Editors, yours &c.

November 1851. A FREE BORN SAXON.

P. S.—Will you inquire from the Board, whether what is commonly reported in some places is correct, viz., that a Subedar of the British Army, of the despised caste, sent his son, or solicited that his son should be received at the government school at Ahmedabad.

The matter was referred to the Bombay Board,—and the decision was in the negative. If this be true, is it not a monstrous thing, that one who holds the rank of a commissioned officer should have his family excluded from the blessings of education, in order to, conciliate the select ones whose ancestors consigned the race, to which he unhappily belongs, to perpetual degradation.—Messrs. Editors, look to these things. Ye are guardians of public liberty. Fulfil your vocation.

F. B. S.

SIR,—In your last, your Correspondent "SOMEBODY," speaking of the Parmahansa Mundali, says, among other things, that they ask God to bless their undertakings. Now a question suggests itself. In whose name do they ask God to bless their undertakings? Is it in the name of a Redeemer or in their own? It would appear from your Correspondent's remarks that the members of the P. M. (as a body) do not see the necessity of a divine Redeemer, so that the only alternative left is that they pray to God in their own name. Now since God is infinitely just and holy, and all men sinful (the members of the P. M. included) God must regard them with utter abhorence. Then how can they expect an answer to their prayers from a God who is infinitely just and holy, and who regards them with utter abhorence? Would an earthly father grant his son a favour, when at that moment that son is disobeying his orders? No. Then why should God. We would beg them to see, therefore, that, since God will not hear our prayers without one, a Redeemer and Intercessor is absolutely required. This has been given us in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ, who was born of a woman, made like unto ourselves, and after undergoing numberless persecutions, suffered an ignominious death on the Cross. This he did to save us from eternal death and hell. Ah! my dear fellow-creatures—ye members of the P. M the cross of Christ is foolishness unto you, as it was of old unto the learning-puffed up Greeks. But in that behold your sin! Behold how great must be that sin that required the son of God, who is co-eternal and co-equal with the Father, to die for you. It is through him, and him alone, that God will hear your prayers. Christ says, "No man cometh unto the Father but by me." John xiv. 6.

Your aims are to civilize, and to elevate the moral character of your countrymen,—this is as it should be—but I would beg you to add another object, that of Christianizing this land, and then your other aims will be accomplished. Remember that Christianity civilized Europe! AN ANXIOUS OBSERVER.

November 19th, 1851.

SELECTIONS.

Indian.

MAJOR ABBOTT seems to have acted on the wild Mountaineers of Hazara, as the natives used to say, that Sir George Clerk did

with the Sikh chieftains south of the Sutlej —with an enchanters wand. We do not even hear of a low murmur of disaffection in that quarter.

If then we cross the Indus, and pursue our way along the skirts of the Yoozoofzaie district, we come upon Punjtar, the seat of a little independent chief, whose name is Mookurub Khan, and to watch whose movements Lieut. Lumsden was lately out in the Yoozoofzaie country. We had no immediate cause of quarrel with him, nor he with us. But as, the borderers were lighting up the flame of war it seemed not improbable that it might involve our frontier villages, and what was by no means less important, if a bit of a row might be going on amongst friends and neighbours, it seemed not unlikely that the people of British Yoozoofzaie, would be up with their matchlocks, and deem it a disgrace to be left out of the fun and the fray. It has, in fact, always appeared to us the great difficulty in Hazara, in the Yoozoofzaie country, and the districts of Peshawur, to prevent our subjects from meddling in the squabbles and strife beyond the British frontier. By never interfering, nor allowing our subjects to interfere, with the border tribes; the latter would clearly have no ground for retaliation, and still less for invading the British territory except for mere cattle lifting and such like "reasonable" and ancestral occupations. Lieut Lumsden, by judiciously going out towards Punjtar has prevented any unsanctioned sympathy being shewn for, or aid being given by "our" Yoozoofzaies, to some of their brethren in Punjtar, who were engaged in forcibly resisting the control of their chiefs. A division having, furthermore, soon been caused between the two parties opposed to him, the Khan managed to settle his affairs amicably with one, which left the other, the Totalee people at his mercy, and thus any anxiety that might have been felt in that quarter has subsided.

The next point at which any trouble has been given, is to be found on the Momund frontier. In the early part of this year, the Pindeealee men made repeated raids upon the British villages of Muta and Shubkudar, burnt several huts and carried off cattle to an extent ruinous to the peasantry. Had an expedition been ordered last summer against the chief of Pindeealee, a most valuable lesson would have been read to him and his followers We are not aware that any more probable suggestion has been made for the cause of these attacks than that they were designed to induce our authorities to make an allowance of black mail, of which lawless and improper proceeding, we think we have seen some mention in some novels, may be annals, of border and Scottish life. Our own idea is that this was, as Sir Lucius O'Trigger would say, a good cause of quarrel as it stood: we should certainly have made the most of it, and have punished all for the acts committed by the Pathan section of the tribes. But the Gods ordered it otherwise, and all that could be done, was to let the Pindeealee affairs remain at interest, at the debit of the Momund frontier, with the view of realizing the amount due to us when it might be convenient to collect it.

Lower down in the Momund country is Michnee, whither the expedition, just sent out from Peshawur has gone. The offence given by this section of the Momunds arises from a mere parish squabble. We cannot even dignify it with the name of a Cold bath fields riot.

In the spring of the year, as the crops were ripe, a man of the British side of the border, who had mortgaged a hamlet on British territory to a Momund family, dispossessed them summarily, and had he not had the color of the British flag, would have had to pay some expenses for the process of ouster, which is not usually entered in the lists of fees of civilized Law Courts. As it was, the case went into the local Court, and there it remained, the Momund mortgager being kept out of possession all the time, till they got rather disgusted at that delay of the law which maketh the heart sick and went back to their homes, whence they afterwards refused to come to Peshawur, unless they got what they thought their own again. Here was a case of "flat burglary," in addition to which the Momunds having proceeded to cut off some hill water used for irrigation in the British territory in the plains, they made their case undeniably very bad (imitating Mr. Lang in his defence of Jotee Pursad, in the Maclier case) by taking the law into their own hands, and defending their position by "running a muck at all order and decency." They had a small battle on the frontier with their enemies, and prisoners were regularly taken on both sides, with returns of killed and wounded. In the latter stages of this business, the Michnee section of the Momunds may have been emboldened by our supposed want of spirit in the Pindeealee attacks on Muta and Shubkudar, and striking an average between the two cases, we may not unfairly consider ourselves an "ill-used nation."

We think they are both valuable, as being specimens or varieties of the species of war plant which we may inappropriately name Peshawuria Victoria or Vindex. Carefully analysed they would be useful as a lesson to all engaged in dealing with the interests of that important belt of frontier. In the one case, we have to meet a systematic struggle for black mail, fight it, yield to it, bar it out, or make a compound mixture of all these modes of treatment. In the other case we have to deal with the operation of our law's delays acting as a denial of justice to the Rob Roys and Feargus McIvers of the hills. But we must now resume our circuit.

We have nothing of any importance to record in the past year of the proceedings of the Khaiberees, or Orukzaie Afreedees of Teera, who overlap the Khuleel and Louth Momund (British) plains. The men of the Kohat pass, too, have been guilty of no annoyances, and we should have had to say the same of the rest of the Peshawur valley, if those petty larceny rogues, the Eastern Afreedees, who lie between the Kohat pass and the upper Kutuk country, down to the Khooshalghur line of road, from the Indus to Bungush, had not been committing, as is their custom of an afternoon, divers depredations, which not having copies of Shipwith* at hand, or not being able to borrow, they deemed only acts of earning an honest livelihood after the fashion of their forefathers. Capt. Coke, with feelings kindred to those that so delightfully animate Major Edwardes' narrative of his career in Bunoo, has, we see, by the Ukhbars, quietly talked this matter over, with the heads of the Jhunkore, and other branches of the Eastern Afreedees, and they seeing that it was not his intention to allow such affairs to rank as ordinary business transactions for the future, have agreed to most, if not all, Capt. Coke's terms, giving hostages for good behaviour, surrendering plundered property, and of course abounding in wholesale promises for the future. We believe that they disavowed the soft impeachment of having plundered a boat on the Indus, and gave the credit of this act to Jafer Khan's Kutuks, but we have not heard whether the little amicable rivalry in saddling one another with this small affair, has been settled or not, between the poor Kutuks, and their somewhat bullying neighbours, the Afreedees.

Be this as it may, nothing that has as yet reached Lahore, promises need, or even opportunity, for a little expedition, in which, unless managed with rare skill we might get the worst of it, as we did in Kohat with Sir Charles Napier's ill-esteemed-by-the-Adam-khel-and-Orukzaie-Afreedees expedition. We may, incidentally, remark that the test of the results of such affairs, when they are really in the hills, Kohund, as the Afghans call it, is to see the Taboot Gazetta published with information as supplied by its own correspondents in the Wuzeree, Ghilzaie or Orukzaie country.—Lahore Chronicle, November 1.

* See the remarks of an intelligent writer in a late No. of the *Englishman*, who deems that Skipwith should be entered in the *Index Expurgatorius* of Peshawur.

European.

THE INQUISITION AT MADRID.

THE following facts were narrated by Colonel Lehmanowsky, the officer engaged in the service. After the peace Colonel Lehmanowsky went to America, and at the time of this narrative was a much respected citizen in New York. In describing the eventful scenes he had passed through during the wars of Napoleon, few recollections seemed to give him such satisfaction as the part he took in the demolition of this place of iniquity, the Inquisition of Madrid.

"In the year 1809, I was attached to that part of Napoleon's army, which was stationed at Madrid. Soult was Commander-in-Chief and Governor of the City. My Regiment was the 9th Polish Lancers.

"One night about ten or eleven o'clock, as I was walking alone in one of the streets of Madrid, two armed men sprang upon me from a doorway. I instantly drew my sword, and defended myself as best I could from their furious attack. When struggling with them, I saw at a distance, crossing the top of the street, the lights of the mounted patrols. French soldiers on guard, with lanterns, rode through the streets of the city at all hours of the night to preserve order. I called to them in French, and as they hastened to my help, my assailants took to their heels, not, however, before I saw by their dress that they belonged to the guards of the Inquisition. Having been in the habit of speaking freely among the people what I thought of the priests and jesuits, and the Inquisition, I have no doubt that these men were set to watch for me and to assassinate me. It had been decreed by Napoleon that the Inquisition and the monasteries should be suppressed. Months, however, had passed away without the decree being executed.

"I went that night directly to Marshal Soult, told him what had taken place, and reminded him of the Emperor's decree. He said I might go the next morning and destroy the Inquisition; giving me charge at the same time to take care of the pictures, library, and other things of value. I replied that my Regiment was not sufficient for such a service, but if he would give me the 117th of the line, and another Regiment, which I named, I would undertake the work. The Colonel of the 117th, Colonel DeLile, was an intimate friend of my own, and is now the pastor of an Evangelical Church in France. Marshal Soult give me the troops required. That night the expedition was arranged, and next morning we proceeded at break of day to the Inquisition which was about five miles distance from the city.

"A wall of great strength surrounded the buildings. I went forward with a company of soldiers, and addressing one of the sentinels on the wall, summoned those within to surrender, and to open the gates to the imperial army. The man withdrew, and after conversation apparently with some one within, he reappeared, presented his musket, and shot one of my men. This was a signal of attack, and returning to my troops, who had halted at a distance out of sight, I ordered them to advance, and to fire upon those who appeared on the walls.

"It was soon obvious that it was an unequal warfare. The garrison was numerous, and on the walls there was a strong breastwork, from behind which they kept up a destructive fire upon our men on the open plain. We had no cannon; our scaling ladders were insufficient, the walls being higher than we expected; and the gates resisted all attempts at forcing them. Wishing to get through

the work as quietly, as well as quickly, as possible, I directed some trees to be cut down and trimmed, to be used as battering rams. Selecting a place where the ground sloped a little toward the wall, and so gave advantage to my men to cover with their fire those engaged in the assault, two of these battering rams were brought to bear upon the walls. Presently the walls began to tremble, a breach was made, and the imperial troops rushed into the Inquisition.

"Here we met with a scene, for which nothing but Jesuitical effrontery is equal. The Inquisitor-General, followed by the fathers in their robes, all presented themselves, as we were making our way into the interior of the place, with their arms crossed on their breasts, their fingers resting on their shoulders, as though they had been deaf to all the noise of the attack and defence, and had just learned what was going on. They addressed themselves in the language of rebuke to their own soldiers, saying, 'why do you fight our friends, the French.' Their intention, no doubt, was to make us think that the defence was wholly unauthorized by them, hoping if they could make us believe that they were friendly, they should have a better opportunity of escaping. Their shallow artifice did not succeed. I ordered them to be placed under guard, and all the soldiers of the Inquisition who had not escaped in the confusion to be secured as prisoners.

"We than proceeded to explore the rooms of the stately edifice. We passed through hall after hall richly furnished; we found splendid paintings, a rich and extensive library, and every where beauty, splendour, and order, such as I had never seen in any palace. The architecture, the furniture, the ornaments, were such as pleased the eye and gratified the cultivated taste. But where were the gloomy cells and horrid instruments of torture which one had been taught to expect to find in an Inquisition? We looked for them in vain. The holy fathers seemed surprised at our expecting to find any such things; assured us that they had been belied; and that the holy Catholic church, in this, as in other things, was grossly misrepresented.

"Although I saw through the cunning villany of the fathers in these remarks, and knew how the Romish Church always effects to deny its crimes and cruelties when it cannot carry them into execution, I was ready to believe, after our careful search, that this Inquisition was different from others of which I had heard. My friend, De Lile, was not, however, so easily convinced. 'Colonel,' said he to me, 'you are commander to day, and as you say, so it must be; but if you will be advised by me let us have another search; I do not believe we have seen every thing yet.' We accordingly again began to explore, especially in the parts under ground. By marking well what portions of the buildings we were beneath, we found that we had been under every part except the great chapel of the Inquisition, and the buildings adjoinning. The floor of this chapel was formed of vast slabs of rich marble. The floors of the other parts of the Inquisition were also either of marble, or of highly polished wood. We could find no entrance of vaults, or other indication of any thing being below the chapel. Being now ready to give up the search, a thought struck Colonel De Lile, who was still sanguine of discovery. 'Let us get water,' he said, 'and pour it over this floor, and see if there is any place where it passes through more freely than others.' Water was immediately brought, and a careful examination made of every seam, none of the slabs being cemented, to see if the water passed through. Presently one of the soldiers cried out that he had found it. By the side of one of the marble slabs the water was passing through fast, as though there were opening beneath. All hands were now at work for further discovery. The officers with their swords, and the men with their bayonets, were trying to clear out the seam and to raise the slab. Others began to strike the slab with all their might with the butts of their muskets in order to break it. The fathers who had been looking on with the greatest dismay, now broke out into loud remonstrance against our desecration of their holy and beautiful house. As they were thus engaged, one of the soldiers who was busy with the butt of his musket, struck a part of the marble under which was a spring, and the slab partly flew up. Then the faces of the Inquisitors grew pale, and they trembled, as Belshazzar when the handwriting appeared on the wall. The marble slab being raised, the top of a staircase appeared. I stepped to the altar, and took one of the long candles which was burning, some of my men doing the same, that we might see to explore what was below. One of the inquisitors here came up to me, and laying his hand gently on my arm, said, with a demure and holy look, 'My son, you must not take these lights with your bloody hands; they are holy.' 'Well,' said I, pushing him back, 'I will take a holy thing to shed light on iniquity; I will bear the responsibility.' We proceeded down the staircase.

"On reaching the floor, the first room we entered was a large square hall, on one side of which was a raised platform with seats, the centre one being raised considerably, being the throne of the Inquisitor General. In the centre of the hall was a large block, with a chain fastened to it, where the accused were chained during the examination.

"On leaving the Hall of judgment we proceeded along a passage with numerous doors. These were the cells of solitary imprisonment, from which the miserable victims were never brought out, except it were for torture. Within some of the cells we heard sounds as we advanced. On opening the doors we witnessed such sights as I wish never to see again, the details of which are too horrible to relate. In some cells we found bodies apparently but a short time dead. Others were in various stages of decay, and we saw some of which little but the bones remained, still fixed by chains to the floor of the dungeon. To prevent this corruption being offensive to the occupants of the Inquisition, there were flues extending along the roofs of the cells and carrying the odour off to the open air. Among the living prisoners we found aged men and women of three score years and ten; youths and girls of fourteen or fifteen and others in the prime of life. Some had been there for many years, and had lost count of the time since they entered. The soldiers went to work to release them from their chains, and took from their knapsacks their overcoats and other clothing to cover their nakedness. They were eager to be taken to the light of day, but having heard of the danger of this, I caused food to be given to them, and then directed them gradually to be brought out to the light as they were able to bear it.

"We then proceeded to explore another room where were the instruments of torture. One of these was a machine, on which the victim was stretched, and every joint of the body, beginning with the fingers, was racked until the sufferer swooned away or died. Another engine consisted of a box in which the head and neck were unmoveably confined by a screw, and over this box was a vessel from which, drop by drop, water fell every second upon the head. This perpetual drop falling on the same spot caused most excruciating agony, ending ere long in raving madness. Another infernal machine lay along horizontally, to which the sufferer was bound, and then was placed between two beams on which scores of knives were fixed, so that by turning the machine with a crank the flesh was torn from the limbs in small pieces. A fourth machine surpassed the others in fiendish ingenuity. Its exterior was a beautiful woman, richly dressed, with arms extended to embrace the victim, around her feet a semicircle was drawn. Whoever stepped over this line touched a spring which caused the diabolical engine to open, and a thousand knives pierced him with deadly force.

"The sight of these engines of infernal cruelty kindled the fury of the soldiers, already enraged with the resistance they met with, and the death of comrades in assaulting the walls. They declared that they would put their prisoners to the torture. I could not stem their fury. They began with the holy fathers. They put one on the machine for racking the joints. Another was put under the dropping water, and terrible was the agony he seemed to suffer. The Inquisitor-General was brought before the machine called 'The Virgin,' and commanded to kiss it. 'You have caused others to kiss it,' said the soldiers, 'now you must do it.' They pointed their bayonets and pushed him over the fatal circle. The beautiful image instantly prepared for the embrace, clasped him in its arms, and he was cut in pieces. My heart sickened at this awful scene and I saw no more.

"In the meantime, the report had reached Madrad that the prisons of the Inquisition were broken open! Multitudes already were hastening to the place. Fathers there were who found long-lost daughters; mothers their sons; wives were restored to their husbands; sisters and brothers met once more. Some were friendless and unrecognised. The scene of mingled joy, surprise, and anguish, no tongue could describe.

"While this was going on, said Colonel Lehmanowsky, I gave oders for the library, paintings, and furniture to be carefully removed, and sent to the city for a large quantity of Gunpowder. Placing this in the vaults and subterranean places of the buildings, and a slow match being set, we all withdrew to a distance, and awaited the result in silence. Presently loud cheers rent the air; the walls and turrets of the massive structure rose majestically towards the heaven, impelled by the tremendous explosion, and fell back to the earth a vast heap of ruins. The Inquisition was no more."—*Christian Treasury*, Oct. 1848.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

——The Reverend G. N. Mitford, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been directed to visit Baroda eight and Kaira four times in the year.

——The Reverend J. Henderson, formerly of Newton in Ayr, has been appointed Junior Chaplain of the Scotch Kirk at Calcutta. The Reverend gentlemen has reached his destination and entered on the duties of his sacred office.

——It is stated in the *Englishman* of the 4th instant that a letter from Meerut mentions that Sir Robert Barlow's first proceeding on opening his Commission to inquire into the Jotee Persaud case, was to suspend Mr. M. Gubbins the Magistrate of Agra. It is surmised that this step had been taken to induce witnesses to speak out, under the persuasion that the suspended officer had no longer the power to injure them if they spoke the truth.

——The Bengal General Orders received yesterday contain the following items of news:—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel P. Grant, C. B., A. D. C. to Her Majesty, has been posted to the 14th N. I.; Lieut. E. B Johnson, divisional staff, Assist.-Surgeon W. Shurlock, 1st Assam light infantry battalion, Veterinary Surgeon J. Booth, artillery, Lieutenants L. R. Newhouse, 19th N. I., and E. G. Langmore, 27th N. I., Ensign J. Vallings 19th N. I., and Captain H. Cheere invalids, are about to proceed home on furlough. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel R. Hawkes has been removed from the 4th lancers to the 8th light cavalry.

——The *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 4th instant supplies the following account of a very shocking occurrence at sea:—"The following intimation of a strange and tragic occurrence was received by Electric Telegraph at a quarter to 7 o'clock yesterday evening:—'Message received from Pilot Moxon, of Ship *Hydery*, that the Ship *Fawn* has been taken by her crew, Captain Rogers and officers murdered.'—We believe that the *Fawn* belongs to this port, where she was built not more than two years ago; but whether she was outward or inward bound when the mutiny and murders above referred to took place, we have no idea. As the *Hydery* is from the Straits, it is probable the event occurred there. We judge from the brief message, that the mutineers have got clear off with the ship, but we know not where they could take the vessel to, with much chance of finally escaping that punishment which we trust will overtake them.—Since the above appeared in our morning addition, we have heard that the *Fawn* was found ashore on the Sambelangs in the Straits. Five of her crew had surrendered themselves or been seized at Singapore, and were in custody there. According to their report of the horrible business, the captain, officers, and male passengers, were murdered on board; the captain's wife and a lady passenger were then put into one of the quarter boats, which, while being lowered, was either accidentally or by intention overturned, and the ladies were drowned. The vessel was then scuttled and deserted by the crew. We hear that she was manned wholly or almost entirely by Malays, a class of seamen to whom Captain Rogers, who had sailed much with them, was very partial."

——The passenger ship *Owen Glendower*, Captain W. H. Pare, was at Cannanore on the 3rd instant, and may now be hourly looked for. This splendid vessel left Portsmouth on the 21st and the Land's End on the 24th, July, and after a run of fifty-seven days anchored at the Cape on the 16th September. From the Cape she started on the 23th September, and arrived at Calicut on the 2nd November, in thirty-five days, the distance being 5,730 miles: this gives an average daily run of 160 miles 4 furlongs, or close on seven miles an hour all through. She had fine weather all the voyage, which was one of the quickest ever made at this season of the year, considering she had experienced a four days' calm on the coast. The vessels spoken by the *Owen Glendower* were the following:—August 10th, barque *Director*, standing to the Northward, in lat. 11° 40′ N., long. 23° 10′ W.; 18th, barque *Shanghae* from London, out forty days, in lat. 4° 4′ N., long. 17° W.; 23rd ship *Bland*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, out thirty-one days, in lat. 6° 27′ S., long. 22° 53′ W.; 26th, barque *Constance*, from London to Melbourne, in, lat. 15° 35′ S. long 27° 35′ W., October 23rd, ship *Margaret*, from Sydney to Bombay, out sixty-two days, in lat. 1° 5′ N., long. 69° 36′ E.

——The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* of the 4th instant gives the following particulars of a very sad accident which occurred on the 26th ultimo at Shajehanpore. Mrs. Barnes, the wife of the Collector of that district, was out driving in a Buggy with her ayah and two children, the younger, which is only a few months old, being in the servant's lap, and the eldest, a fine boy of 16 months, in his mother's. Something startled the horse, and Mrs. Barnes, fearing the Buggy would probably be upset, turned the horse round, and went over a small bank, about a foot in height. In doing so, the poor boy in her lap was thrown out of the Buggy, the wheel passing over his head and killed him on the spot. Mrs. Barnes jumped out, and taking up the child, had to carry it home about a mile. The ayah sat quietly, the horse made straight home, and the other child escaped unhurt, by the presence of mind of the servant. The bereaved family are in great affliction at this dreadful occurrence.

——The Most Noble the Governor-General proceeded in state to return the visit of the Maharajah of Putteeala on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo. His Lordship started at 5 P. M. from his camp, under the usual salute, and was met near the entrance of the main street by the Maharajah, who, attended by a large number of attendants, conducted the Governor-General to the Durbar tent. The "Zyldars" presented nuzzurs of considerable value, and amongst the most remarkable presented was an accomplished horse, who salaamed in graceful manner and concluded *by rolling himself up in a blanket* to the amusement of the spectators! The Governor-General was received with a salute of twenty-one guns, and in the evening, as soon as it was dark, the distinguished guests proceeded to the gardens, which were brilliantly illuminated, and remained there to witness a magnificent display of fireworks, which did not conclude till a late hour.

SATURDAY,—NOVEMBER 15.

——The *Bombay Times* is credibly informed that the state of Mr. Rivett's health is not such as to lead to the apprehension that he will be compelled to return to Europe for its restoration as had been surmised. Mr. Rivett is now merely suffering from debility caused by recent severe illness.

——A Postal Notice in all the local daily papers informs the public that no Mail via Southampton will be made up, at the General Post Office on the 1st January next, as the P. and O. Company have decided that their steamer which was to have left on that date will be despatched on the 17th proximo instead, and that no letters will be received for dispatch by the P. and O. Company's Steamer which is to start on the above date.

——The only Ships yet known to be actually wrecked in the late hurricanes at Calcutta which raged on the 22nd and 23rd ultimo are the *Bengalee*, utward bound, which was lost on Saugor island, and the *Scourfield*, inward bound, which was disabled and driven on the coast near Point Palmyras. In both cases the whole of the crews were saved. It is feared, however, that we have yet to hear of some more fatal disasters, as the bodies of several European seamen, supposed to be Frenchmen, have been seen floating near Saugor. When the gale abated the weather became singularly bright and pleasant, and had continued so ever since, the cold season having now fairly commenced there. The semaphore below Diamond Harbour was much damaged, three or four of the towers having been blown down. The Post-Office at Kedgeree being also destroyed by the hurricane, the communication with the mouth of the river was entirely suspended for two or three days.

——The following account of the movements of Sir Colin Campbell's expedition against the Momunds will be read with interest:—On the morning of the 25th ultimo a force of about two thousand men, under the personal command of Brigadier-General Sir Colin Campbell, marched out of Peshawur to chastise the Momunds of Mitchnie, a town to the North of our frontier-tation, and commanding one of the main roads into Affghanistan. The force employed in this miniature campaign consists of the 3rd Company 1st Sattalion Foot Artillery; No. 17 Light Field Battery; two Companies Her Majesty's 61st Foot, and two Companies Her Majesty's 98th Foot, including the Light Companies of each Regiment under Captain Colby. In addition to the Europeans their is the 2nd Company Sappers and Miners; a wing of the 71st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, under Captain Walker; the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, under Captain Jackson; and the 66th (Ghoorkas) Native Infantry under Colonel Troup. The cause of this "little war" is not very clearly explained in any of the papers, but as far as we can glean from these sources of information, it appears that besides ill-treating and robbing travellers passing to and from Affghanistan under our safe conduct, one of the tribes of Momunds recently had the audacity to attack a British out-post at the Fort of Shubkuddur, a little beyond Mitchnee, and nearly in the same direction. Sir C. Campbell's troops are provisioned for a week, and well supplied with materials of war. A correspondent of the *Englishman* gives the following interesting account of the point of attack:—"Mitchnie, towards which the force has marched, is a considerable town, inhabited by Momunds, but is on the plain a little way form the Eusofzye Hills, and lies within the district of Peshawur, and is under the British rule. The town is an oblong, surrounded by a low stone wall in ruins, and has about 2,000 fighting men. Shahabut Khan wrote to the Mitchnies, falsely telling them that our Government was in some way about to oppress them, and this has caused them to join with Shahadur Khan, who with all his Momunds own the sway (when he likes) of Dost Mahomed and the Cabool Dooranees. Mitchnie is about three miles north of the left bank of the Cabool river, where it debouches into the plain. All along the river banks as far as Lalpoora and Jellalabad are numerous small watch towers, each adapted to receive five or six men, and by this means great oppression has always been carried on; all goods floating down the stream have been heavily mulcted by all the petty chiefs *alias* robbers and murderers. The fort of Dub lies east of Mitchnie a short way; and this fort is now at once to be taken, and will be destroyed, as it has always been a stronghold of the Momund robber tribes."—The latest accounts received in Bombay from Brigadier Campbell's camp are to the 30th ultimo. The force had been employed all the previous day in the explosion of Rehimdad Khan's fort and the villages surrounding. Heaps of corn that lay stored in the houses of these Momunds were fired, and their goods and chattels thrown into the river! The Momunds themselves were firing on the troops from a distance, but their shot had done us no mischief, as they fell far short of the camp. This terrible retribution seems to have fallen on the miserable foe for the sins of a few scores of lawless ruffians who owned allegiance to no one. Hundreds or perhaps thousands of women and children will thus be driven destitute into the hills, there to perish from starvation, yet in this case, shocking as it is, we do not see how the evil which has befallen these unfortunate people could have been averted.

——It is stated in a North West paper that Sir James Colvile, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, who is now on a tour in the Upper Provinces, was asked by the Governor-General to associate himself with Sir Robert Barlow in the investigation of the Jotee Persaud case, and he consented to do so, should the Chief Justice sanction the arrangement. On his arrival at Agra, where the enquiry was to be conducted, Sir James found that his intended colleague had not reached that place, and as he feared that the delay in waiting Sir Robert's arrival would interfere with the due performance of his duties in Calcutta, he proceeded on his journey, and was expected at the presidency in a few days. The arrangement is therefore virtually cancelled, which is we think to be regretted, as the opinion of one of Her Majesty's Judges in the prosecution of this delicate investigation would have added great weight to that of the Company's Commissioner, supposing they each took the same view of the matter.

MONDAY,—NOVEMBER 17.

——Captain Ord, commander of the ship 'Margaret,' which arrived here from Sydney on Friday last, reports that on the morning of the 21st August —the day on which he sailed from Australia,—accounts were received at Sydney of most extraordinary quantities of Gold having been found within ten miles of that place.

—— We learn from the Madras Official Gazette that Captain T. A. Boileau, of the 33d M. N. I., Major H. Horland, 2d N. V. B., Lieutenants C. G. Cottell, 45th N. I., and J. J. Eagar, 52d N. I., have been granted medical furloughs to Europe. The leave to England formerly granted to Captain W. G. Johnstone, 12th N. I., has at his own request been cancelled. Brevet Captain S. J. Batten, 13th N. I., has obtained leave to Calcutta, thence to proceed home on furlough.

—— We see it stated that the purpose of the Right Hon'ble the Governor have been altered, and that he now no longer intends returning to the Hills for the present season; arrangements are in progress for the return of his Lordship's family and personal staff to the Presidency. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will it is believed shortly follow Lord Falkland's example and make Bombay his head quarters for some months to come.

—— The latest accounts from Gwalior mention that there is a small Fort between Seepree and Gwalior where the Ranee is holding out against Scindia's Government. It is thought probable that a small force will be sent to compel her submission. The name of the Fort is Barangaub.

—— The following extract of a letter from Singapore dated the 12th ultimo, received at Calcutta per *Arrow*, relative to the unfortunate ship *Fawn*, is taken from the *Englishman* of the 7th instant:—"We avail of this opportunity proceeding to Penang, in the hope that it may find some vessel there for your port, and that thus you may have the first intelligence of the wretched fate of Captain Rogers, and all the Europeans on board the *Fawn*. On the morning of the 10th instant, a report reached this that the vessel had been cut off by the Malay crew, that Captain Rogers and his first and second officer, had been murdered, and Mrs. Rogers, with Mrs. Becher and child, passengers, drowned, all of which we regret to say has turned out to be correct, as the bearers of the news were two Bengal Lascars, the only two remaining of the original crew, who witnessed the shocking deed. We cannot at present give full particulars, but the statement made by these two men, is in substance as follows:—That the first officer struck the Tindal (a Malay), and abused him for smoking in some improper part of the vessel, and that the crew then complained to the Captain of this, and other instances of ill-treatment; but he appears to have sanctioned his officer's proceedings, and that night the crew rose and murdered him, his first and second officers, and a European steerage passenger; they afterwards put the ladies and cuddy servants into one of the quarter-boats, which either by accident or designedly, was capsized, and all on board drowned. The crew then attempted to scuttle the vessel, failing in which they set fire to her, and left in two boats, one of which took the direction of Penang, the other came on here. We have since learned that the vessel drifted on shore about 50 miles on this side of Penang, and the authorities have instructed the Captain of the *Hooghly* to touch there, on his way up, and report upon the state of the hull."

——The Calcutta papers have been recently remarking on a correspondence that is said to be in progress betwixt the Governor-General and Commodore Lambert of Her Majesty's Ship *Fox*, on the subject of a proposed visit by the latter to Rangoon, for the purpose of obtaining redress for wrongs inflicted on British subjects there, and securing better treatment for them in future. It is believed that Lord Dalhousie hesitates to take decisive steps at once against the Burmese, and seems disposed to try diplomacy rather than strong measures in the beginning. On the other hand, Commodore Lambert is understood to advocate a system of reprisals. The conduct of the Burmese officials towards British subjects has of late been insolent and overbearing to the last degree, and their conduct must, if not speedily checked, lead to the worst consequences to themselves. The wholesome fear instilled into these people by the campaign of 1825-26 seems to be now wearing off, and it is not at all improbable that a large British force will again have to enter the Irrawaddy and threaten the capital of his Golden-footed Majesty before many moons have waned. H. M. Sloop *Serpent* left Calcutta with despatches for Burmah a few days ago, and the *Fox* Frigate had gone up to town from Diamond Harbour.

—— The 2nd Troop Horse Artillery is, we are told, shortly to leave Poona for Ahmednuggur, for the purpose of being exercised in gunnery.

TUESDAY,—NOVEMBER 18.

—— Mr. H. B. E. Frere, the Scinde Commissioner has started across the hills from Kurrachee to Sehwan, via Sonmeanee, for the purpose, according to the "Advertiser," of exploring the mountains in search of the iron and copper ore said to abound in them.

——We take the following items from the Calcutta "Official Gazette" of the 8th instant:—Mr. R. Montgomery has succeeded Mr. Mansel as third member of the Lahore board of administration, Mr. G. Barnes succeeding Mr. Montgomery as commissioner of Lahore, and Major E. Lake succeeding Mr. Barnes as deputy commissioner of Kangra. Major Lake having been granted three months' leave to Calcutta, Mr. E. C. Bayley, under secretary to the government of India in all the civil departments with the governor-general, has been directed to act for him during his absence.—Mr. E. Thomas, deputy collector of Panipat, performing Mr. Bayley's duties. Lieutenant E. B. Hart, assistant civil engineer in the Punjaub, has been allowed sick leave to Bombay on his way home; Mr. Toogood, assistant commissioner at Mooltan, six months' medical leave; Lieutenant Bouverie, from Ajmere to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough. Lieutenant C. W. D'Oyly, 58th N. I., to be extra A. D. C. on the personal staff of the Governor-General. Lieut. J. A. Wright, 70th N. I., leave to Bombay till May next. Major A. Lewis, and Cornet E. W. Williams, have been allowed respectively to retire from and to resign the service.—Unattached Ensign S. Douglas, who received his commission for gallant conduct at Sobraon, and who has since acted as Baggage-Master with the Army of the Punjaub, has had an unattached commission of Lieutenant conferred on him by the Court of Directors.

—— The Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabool, though not dead, appears from an extract which we give below from the "Lahore Chronicle" to have been very nearly so when the latest intelligence left the capital of Affghanistan. Ghoolam Hyder Khan, one of the sons of the Dost alluded to in this extract is the Chief whom we took prisoner after the storming of Ghuznee on the 23rd July 1839, and who was for a considerable time afterwards in captivity here. He was generally considered a well informed and most intelligent man:—"We have alluded, more than once, to the reports that have been recently spread abroad, on several occasions, of the death of the Ameer of Kabul, Dost Mahomed Khan: these have originated in the fact that the Ameer has been very ill, especially since the beginning of October, when the illness under which our ancient foe has been labouring assumed such a serious shape as very materially to disturb men's minds at Kabul,—so much so, indeed, as to render it necessary for the Sovereign to shew himself in public as the only means of convincing the people that he was still in the land of the living. It is said that the Ameer is fully aware of his dying condition, and also reported that his son Ghoolam Haider Khan is the one to whom he has more especially imparted his views regarding the future management of his kingdom. Sirdar Afzul Khan is the eldest son, and on his head the turban has been formally placed by the Ameer, but it is asserted that, deeming the confidence of his father to rest with his younger brother, he has, with much generosity, sacrificed his own interests to those of the state, and acquiesced in the wishes of his father by transferring to Sirdar Haider Khan the turban of succession placed on his own head. An opinion prevails, however in some quarters, that Sirdar Sultan Mahomed, the late chief of Peshawur, has secured sufficient interest amongst the powerful section of Kohistanees to ensure his succession to the throne of Kabul when it may become vacant, to the detriment of either of his nephews. The question cannot be one of doubt very long, as Dost Mahomed has not many days to live. Of the other sons of the Ameer, Shere Alee Khan is collecting revenue & main armee in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee. Mahomed Ameen Khan is in Kohistan, Mahomed Akram Khan in Toorkistan, and Mahomed Azeem Khan, with between two and three thousand men, in Khoorum, adjoining the British territory of Bungush, of which Kohat is the capital. Afzul Khan and the rest of his brothers are at Kabul."

—— The *Kurrachee Advertiser* of the 8th instant mentions a report that Lord Falkland is expected to pass the Christmas holidays at Kurrachee. We believe there is no chance of this rumour being verified. At all events the announcement must be considered premature as his Lordship has made no sign of any such intention being contemplated by him.

—— We are indebted to the *Lahore Chronicle* of the 8th inst. for the following additional particulars from Sir Colin Campbell's force:—By the 2nd of November, the camp being then at what had been the village of Dubb, the lines of the little fort were marked out, and wells under preparation to be worked by Persian wheels, for the supply of the people engaged in the erection of the fort. The position selected is said to be a commanding one, on the banks of a nullah, about half a mile above Buda on Walker's Map, and on the Alizaie stream. It having been ascertained that a body of Momunds were threatening Mutta, the 2d Irregular Cavalry were sent to hold them in check, on which they turned towards the General's force, and it was generally believed, that, on the next move of the camp, something like active work would occur, especially as the Michunees were doing their best to induce Saadut Khan, of Lalpoora, to join them with men from Bajaor. Doubts were, however, entertained of Saadut Khan committing himself so far as to give his neighbours any assistance. The latest news from the camp, is of the 3rd of November, and dated "Dubb." We have already alluded to the determination of building a succession of forts round the whole district, bordering on the possessions of tribes inclined at all times to invade our territory, whenever they see a favorable opportunity. Those opportunities will be much curtailed by the promised chain of posts, but, we trust, the opening-out of good lines of communication, between the principal stations and the forts, and between the forts themselves, will be considered a matter of primary importance. We have drawn comparisons between the border life in Scotland and the present state of the frontier; let our rulers bear in mind that the construction of good roads in the Highlands subdued the claus as effectually as the garrisons to which they led."

WEDNESDAY,—NOVEMBER 19.

——The Deputy Military Auditor-General, Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Jameson, returned to the presidency yesterday from the Cape by the "Owen Glendower."

——The newly appointed Deputy Inspector-General H. M.'s Hospitals for Bombay, Dr. Hall, also arrived from the Cape by the same vessel.

——We take the following spirited paragraph on the subject of our political relations with Burmah from the Englishman of the

nstant, from which it would appear that it does not seem to rm any part of the Governor-General's plan to enforce redress e grievances suffered by British subjects at the hands of the nt Burmese :—

We hear that H. M's. S. *Fox* leaves Diamond Harbour, not for :oon, as was fully anticipated, but for Calcutta. Whatever 's a British Commodore thinks it requisite to wait for, we er know nor care ; but there is evidently a change in the man- ar's man of the present day. In the 'days of old' their nacious qualities were of the most violent and hasty kind, and mere act of looking displeased or "ugly," as Jack would term n the part of a foreigner, was sometimes followed with instant condign punishment. A village or town blown into fragments, within reach of their guns, was considered poor redress a misunderstanding, and an insult to the flag was taken personally by every one in the fleet, from the Admiral e lowest-rated boy, including the Commodore. Those times ear to have gone by. We do not regret it, but if the responsibility enforcing redress was too much to be entrusted to the ry, it ought surely to be transferred to the nearest British vernment, and the same vigorous measures adopted as the ry would practice if permitted. No diplomatic manœuvres correspondence will avail with the authorities at Rangoon, y have treated such with contempt too often unpunished the Commodore's non-arrival there will be attributed ear, to a dread of the consequences, to anything in fact, rather n indifference to the sufferings of our countrymen. If this te of things continue, we would advise those interested in the ngoon trade, to charter a small vessel under the American or n the Arab Flag. Let her receive one-sixteenth part of the ovocation the British have endured, and be assured the first Ame- an man-of-war that hears of it will proceed without red tape respondence direct to the place, and take ample satisfaction. e have not the slightest doubt that the Imaum of Muscat would the same, if not fearing to act contrary to the wishes of this -little Government.'

THURSDAY,—NOVEMBER 20.

—— From the Bengal General Orders we gather that Brevet- ajor P. O Hanlon, brigade staff, is about to retire from the vice ; that Lieutenant H. P. de Teissier, 1st brigade horse illery, Captain A. H. Corfield, and Major J. A. Fairbeal, valids, are about to return to Europe on medical certificate ; that eutenant Colonel brevet-colonel) F. S. Hawkins, C. B., on the iff, has been removed from the 43rd to to the 38th N. I., and ieutenant Colonel T. E. Sampson, now on furlough, from the tter to the former corps,—Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Cumber- ge, from 73rd to 6th N. I., Lieutenant Colonel J. Manson, C. aldane, G. W. Bonham and J. Parsons, C. B. (brevet-colonel and igadier.) from 48th, 70th, 68th, and 50th N. I., respectively to)th, 48th, 50th, and 68th N. I.,—and Brigadier F. Buckley and . Penny, C. B., from Umballa to Rohilcund and vice versa.

—— The "Bombay Times" is informed by Mr. Right, the Eronaut, that he is on his way to Bombay to astonish the natives ith the light of a Balloon ascent, and wishes to be informed hether or not he could be insured against loss by a subscription aper being sent round before hand. The "Times" strongly ommends Mr Kight to try the experiment.

—— A very clumsy attempt was made yesterday to commit a rgery on the Oriental Bank. A common Calashee, or Native ailor, went to the Bank in the forenoon and presented a Draft in he shape of a Note under an envelope to the address of the lanager, Mr. Riach, purporting to have come from Captain rushard, the Master Attendant, requesting that gentleman to ay a balance of 7,500 Rupees alleged to be at the credit f Captain Frushard in the Bank, to the bearer. The attempt- d cheat was instantly detected, and the presentee of the orged order take minto custody. His explanation of the matter vas that the order had been given to him by a Tindal f the Indian Navy, but although the Police gave him every acility for finding this man, he has as yet failed in pointing im out. The case is in the hands of Mr. Conybeare, who will o doubt do all he can to detect the perpetrator of this flagrant elinquency. Although the present is a very clumsy endeavour o cheat the Bank, this is no reason why the Police should relax in heir duty. The most clumsy attempts at forgery have occa- ionally proved successful against the best regulated Banking Establishments at home.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1851.

Assistant Surgeon W. Davey, attached to the 17th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, has been placed in temporary Medical charge of the Baroda Residency, from the 1st ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1851.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that with the concurrence of His Highness the Rao of Sorothi, the Political Superintendent of that State has been vested by the Most Noble the Governor General of India with the powers of a Magistrate of Aboo, in all cases in which British subjects are concerned.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1851.

Lieutenant M. Battye, Assistant Resident at Baroda, is allowed leave of absence to visit the Presidency for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules.

Captain W. F. Leeson, Commandant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, is allowed to visit the Presidency from the 6th proximo to the 12th January 1852, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Guzerattee language.

Captain R. Wallace, Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, resumed charge of his duties on the 6th instant.

Captain D'Oyly Compton, Assistant Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta is allowed leave of absence to the Presidency, for one month from the 20th instant, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1851.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, having returned to the Presidency will resume charge of the offices of Government Director of the Bank of Bombay, and of Member of the Mint Committee.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1851.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid and Lieutenant Colonel Melvill, having returned to the Presidency, will resume charge, the former of the Revenue and Financial Departments, and the latter of the Military and Marine Departments.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT —REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1851.

Mr. L. H. B. Tucker, 1st Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum, has been allowed leave of absence, under Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations, for one month from the date of his quitting his Station, to proceed to Vingorla and the Sea Coast, on Medical certificate.

Captain S. H. Partridge, Deputy Collector of Ghorabaree, in Scinde, has been allowed leave to the Presidency, on Medical certificate, till the 4th proximo.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1851.

Mr. J. Webb, Collector of Kaira, has been allowed an extension, for 20 days, under Section XII. of the Absentee Regulations, of the leave of absence granted him under date the 23th August last, preparatory to his departure for England.

Mr. Edward Digby Neave, attached Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, has been allowed to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Mahratta language.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1851.

Lieutenant C. J. Prescott, Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey, Poona, has been allowed leave of absence for ten days, from the 22nd proximo, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, First Assistant Collector of Rutnagherry, has been allowed, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, leave of absence for twenty-six days, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1851.

Mr. W. Courtney delivered over charge of the Poona Collectorate to his Acting 1st Assistant, Mr. J. S. Inverarity, on the 13th instant.

Mr. W. Courtney assumed charge of the Department of Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, on the 17th instant.

Succaram Gunnesh Datar, Chitnees to the Collector of Tanna, to be a Second Class Mamlutdar, attached to the Bhewndy Talooka of the same Collectorate.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1851.

Captain J. H. Burke, Mint Engineer, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to visit the Deccan, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1851.

Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Esquire, to be a Member of the Committee of Management of the Government Savings' Bank in the room of Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esquire, resigned.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1851.

Mr. A. N. Shaw is permitted to resign the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, from the 3rd proximo.

Mr. W. Blowers, Deputy Post Master General, has been allowed leave of absence for nine days, to proceed to sea, for the benefit of his health.

The following Disposition List of Furloughs available is published for general information :—

Furloughs available on this date, 9. Admitted, Mr. W. A. Goldfinch.

Bhogeelal Babul to be a Second Grade Apprentice in the Vaccinating Establishment of the N. W. Division, Guzerat, vice Mullock Suddoo, promoted.

With reference to the Notification dated the 2nd ultimo, it is hereby intimated that Mullock Suddoo belongs to the Vaccinating Department of the N. W. Division, Guzerat.

Surveyor and Builder Vishnoo Babjee Agashe is allowed leave of absence for three months, from 1st September last, to proceed to the Coast, on sick certificate.

First Grade Apprentice Mahadajee Bajee is made an assistant Vaccinator vice Vishnoo Gopal, dismissed the Service.

Second Grade Apprentice Wamnajee Kishaw to be a First Grade Apprentice, vice Mahadajee Bajee promoted, and Bapoojee Rauerishna to be a Second Grade Apprentice, vice Wamnajee Kishaw, promoted.

Acting Second Hospital Assistant Babajee Powar attached to the Jail at Ahmedabad, is remanded to his duties as a First Grade Apprentice, and

First Grade Apprentice Shaik Vullee, of the 4th Battalion Artillery, to be an Acting Second Hospital Assistant and attached to the Jail at Ahmedabad, in his stead.

Mr. R. Parker, Acting Post Master at Poona, has been allowed leave of absence for twenty-five days, on private affairs.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1851.

Mr. J. Gibbs assumed charge of the duties of Acting Senior Assistant Judge at Broach, on the 16th August last.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1851.

The leave of absence on Medical certificate granted to Mr. C. M. Harrison, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, under date the 10th ultimo, is extended for one month from the 4th instant, on the same account.

The leave of absence on Medical certificate granted to Lieutenant Champion, Lieutenant of Police at Hyderabad, in the Notification of the 5th instant, No. 6215, is extended on the same account to the 10th proximo, with permission to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1851.

The leave of absence on private affairs granted to Captain K. Young, Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner in Scinde, in the Notification dated the 24th September last, is extended for one month, on the same account.

Mr. Forjett, employed on the special duty at Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for fifteen days from the 20th instant.

The leave to proceed to Indore, granted to Rao Bahadoor Govind Rao Jairam, Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona, in the Notification of the 13th August last, and the appointment of Rao Saheb Wamun Rao Juggunathjee to act for him during his absence, are cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1851.

The Reverend C. Laing, Chaplain of Malligaum, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

The Reverend P. Anderson, Chaplain of Colaba and the Harbour, having returned to the Presidency on the 21th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 10th idem is cancelled.

The leave of absence granted on the 11th ultimo to the Reverend D. H. Cotes, Chaplain of Baroda, is extended to the 18th instant.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Govt.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1851.

No. 594 of 1851.—Brevet Major John Camberlege, of the 41st Regiment Bengal N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 14th November, 1851.

No. 595 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, No. 955, dated Fort William 28th October 1851:—

The Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following for the existing paragraph 11 of General Order by the Governor General of India in Council, No. 196, of 20th May 1848:—

"11. All Corporals, Trumpeters, Drummers, Fifers, Buglers, and Private Soldiers, enlisted or re-enlisted into the Honorable Company's Service, on or after the 1st day of November 1836, shall have no claim to additional pay after any period of service, but a reward of additional pay for good conduct shall be granted to such Soldiers under the following rules, which shall take effect from and after the 1st January 1849."

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

(Signed) J. S. BANKS,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.

No. 596 of 1851.—The following temporary appointment is made:—

Captain J. A. Wood, of the 20th Regt. N. I., to act as Brigade Major, at Kurrachee, vice Follett.

No. 597 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, No. 951, dated Fort William, the 21st Oct. 1851:—

Repeated trials having proved that 4½ drams of Gunpowder for the most appropriate Charge for the Percussion Muskets in use with the Armies of the three Presidencies, the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, with the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor General, is pleased to fix that quantity as the standard for the preparation of Musket balled Ammunition.

(Signed) J. S. BANKS,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 15th November, 1851.

No. 598 of 1851.—The following appointment is made:—

Lieut. W. G. Mainwaring, Adjutant of the 1st Belooch Battalion, to be Collector of Shikarpoor.

No. 599 of 1851.—Conductor S. Delany, of the Commissariat Department, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on Medical Certificate, from the date of his embarkation from Aden.

No. 600 of 1851.—The following Native promotion is made:—

7th Regt. N. I.—Havildar Major Chowree Gattoo to be Jemedar, vice Sewhail Sing deceased. Date of rank 18th October 1851.

No. 601 of 1851.—The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 14th Regt. N. I., vice Ensign L. V. Robinson, deceased.

George Frederick Robinson Jervis, Rank as Ensign in the Regt. 28th Oct. 1851—Army 15th June 1850.

No. 602 of 1851.—Lieut. H. Holland, Sub-Assist. Comy. Genl. at Ahmednugur, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th instant to the 18th December next, to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills, Lieut. Beamish, of the Artillery, conducting his duties during his absence, on the former Officer's responsibility.

No. 603 of 1851.—Ensign A. G. St. John Mildmay, Acting Assistant Supt. of Bazars at Poona, is allowed a further extention of leave from the 1st to the 15th instant, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1851.

No. 604 of 1851.—Drummer Charles Herrington, of the 1st European Regt. (Fusiliers), is allowed to purchase his discharge from the Honorable Company's Service agreeably to article 29 Sec XXI of Jamesson's Code.

No. 605 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council No. 998, dated Fort William, 26th September 1851, which is to have effect under this Presidency.

With the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor General, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to notify that Woordie Majors of Irregular Cavalry are held to rank with Resaidars, according to dates of their Commissions.

(Signed) J. S. BANKS,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

No. 606 of 1851.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Brigadier W. J. Browne, Commanding at Baroda, dated the 10th instant appointing Assistant Surgeon Davey, of the 17th Regiment N. I., to the temporary Medical charge of the 13th Regt. N. I. from the 25th Sept last, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie M., D., on sick certificate to Bombay.

An order by Major General Auchumty, C. B., dated Poona the 4th October 1851, appointing Captain Brown, of the 27th Regiment N. I., to receive temporary charge of the Poonah Pay Office, on the Departure of Captain Lynch, to join his appointment at Kurrachee.

An order by Lieut. Colonel Barr, dated Bhooj the 10th October 1851 appointing Ensign Wallace, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., to act as Line Adjutant, also to perform the duties of Superintendant of Bazars, Superintendant of Public Works and Post Master in Kutch, during the absence of Lieut. Skipton on leave to Bombay.

An order by Brigadier N. Wilson, K. H., dated Shikarpore, the 13th Oct. 1851, appointing Lieut. Mainwaring to assume temporary command of the 1st Belooch Battalion from the 31st August last, consequent on the death of Lieut. G. Mayor.

An order by Brevet Major J. Cooper, dated Ahmedabad the 22nd October 1851, appointing Lieut. Biddle to act as Quarter Master, and Ensign Shortt, as Interpreter to the 7th Regiment N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Maule, on sick certificate to Gogo.

An order by Major General Auchumty, C. B., dated Poonah the 28th Oct. 1851, appointing Captain C. R. Hogg, of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), to act as Assistant Adjutant General Poona Division of the Army, consequent on the removal of Captain Warburton to the Presidency.

No. 607 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all shares of Prize Money in the hands of Station Prize Committees and others, that are not claimed within six months after being passed by the General Committee are to be refunded to the Sub-Treasurer, and that Officer's receipt transmitted to the General Prize Committee at the Presidency for record.

The receipt to be accompanied by a statement shewing the Regiment, Company, Rank and Names of the Parties.—Monies so refunded are not to be again paid unless on the production of fresh abstracts passed by the General Prize Committee.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1851.

No. 608 of 1851.—The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Captain W. Brown, of the 12th Regt. N. I.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 6th Nov. 1851.

Captain E. L. Beale, of the 22d Regt. N. I.—Do. do.

Ensign G. F. R. Jervis, of the 14th Regt. N. I.—Do. do.

No. 609 of 1851.—The following native promotions are made.—

7th Regiment N. I.

Jemedar Hormut Khan to be Subedar, and Quarter Master Havildar Munnajee Curroote to be Jemadar, in succession to Moongo Sing, deceased.—Date of rank, 4th Oct. 1851.

No. 610 of 1851.—Mr Francis George Joynt, is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 1st November 1851.

No. 611 of 1851.—The rank of Assistant Surgeon Francis George Joynt having been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, a Commission is assigned to him from the 19th August 1851.

No. 612 of 1851.—The leave of absence to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills, granted in General Order No. 510, of the 26th September last, to C. F. P. Lester, Commandant of Artillery, is cancelled, at that Officers request.

No. 613 of 1851.—The following appointment is made:—

7th Regt. N. I.

Subadar Anjoodia Sing to be a Subadar Major, vice Girdaree Sing removed.—Date of rank, 29th Sept. 1851.

No. 614 of 1851.—The following appointment is made:—

6th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. J. A. S. Faulkner, to be Adjutant, vice Field promoted. Date of appointment 27th October 1851.

No. 615 of 1851.—First Grade Apprentice John King is promoted to the rank of Assistant Apothecary, and attached to the Indian Navy.

Assistant Apothecary J. D. Nazareth, is transferred to the Military Department, and Assistant Apothecary David Wright is attached to the Indian Navy, in his room.

No. 616 of 1851.—The permission granted in Government General Order No. 550, of the 23rd ultimo, to Captain J. Bedford, of the Invalid Establishment, to reside and draw his Pay at any Station under this Presidency, in the Deccan or Concan, as his health may from time to time require, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

No. 617 of 1851.—Captain H. Berthon, of the Corps of Engineers, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to pass the unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe on his private affairs granted to him in General Order No. 622, of the 3rd December 1849, *in India*.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy., to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwar, 10th November, 1851.

1. The Officer Commanding the 26th Regiment N. I., has permission to detach a Recruiting party, consisting of 1 Jemedar, 1 Havildar, and three Rank and File to the Concan.

ERRATUM.

In G. O. C. No. 1, of the 21st ultimo, directing appointments in the Ordnance Department, for "to be Laboratory man" read "to be Acting Laboratorymen." Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

At an European Court Martial, assembled at Belgaum, on Tuesday the 4th day of November 1851, and of which Major Ramsay, of the 2nd European Light Infantry, is President, Private Wintrop Fearing, of the 2nd European Light Infantry, was tried on the following charges, viz:—

Charges.—Charges submitted against Private Wintrop Fearing, General No. 1961, of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry.

1st Charge.—For disgraceful conduct, in having at Camp Belgaum, on or about the 9th day of Oct. 1851, stolen a pair of Highlows or half boots, the property of Private George Limer, General No. 1229, Private in the same Company and corps.

2nd Charge.—For grossly insubordinate and outrageous conduct, in having at Camp Belgaum, on or about the 11th day of October 1851 when brought up to the regimental orderly room, and remanded for a Court Martial for the offence set forth in the first charge, thrown his cap at, and struck therewith his Commanding Officer, Major A. P. Lemessurier.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Sd.) A. P. LEMESSURIER, Major, Comdg. 2nd Regt. Eur. L. I.

Camp Belgaum, 13th Oct. 1851.

Adjutant General's Office, Mahabuleshwar, 25th Oct., 1851.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The Court, having maturely weighed, and considered the evidence for the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he, the Prisoner, General No. 1961, Private Wintrop Fearing, of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is

Guilty of the first Charge,
Guilty of the second Charge,

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner Guilty, as above specified, and taking into consideration his extremely bad character, does now sentence him, the prisoner, General No. 1961, Private Wintrop Fearing, of the Second Regiment European Light Infantry, to be transported as a Felon for a term of Seven (7) years.

(Sd.) T. T. CHRISTIE, Capt., D. J. A. Genl., S. D. A.
(Sd.) J. S. RAMSAY, Major, 2nd Regt. Eur. L. I.—President.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Sd.) JOHN GREY, Lieut. Genl., Commander in Chief,

Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, 10th November 1851.

The Prisoner, Wintrop Fearing, is to be sent to the Presidency under a suitable escort, and delivered over to the Town Major of Bombay.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, 11th November 1851.

1. Assistant Surgeon F. G. Joynt, lately arrived from England, is attached to the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers.)

2. Gunner William Kennedy, General No. 2386, of the 2nd Battalion Artillery, is transferred to the Town Majors non-effective List, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Police for employment as a Police Constable.

3. The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Brigadier General A. Manson, C. B., dated Kurrachee the 27th October, 1851, direc ing Assistant Surgeon Stocks from the medical charge of the 2nd Belooch Battalion, to accompany the Corps on its march to Shikarpoor.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, 12th Nov. 1851.

1. With reference to G. G. O. No. 577 of the 6th instant, Surgeon J. Don, M. D., is appointed to the Medical charge of the 6th Regt. N. I., vice Surgeon Winchester proceeded to Europe.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M. Forces.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwar, 11th Nov. 1851.

The following is confirmed:—

Regimental Order by the Officer Commanding H. M. 83d Regiment, dated Kurrachee 27th October 1851, appointing Lieutenant M. Baumgartner as Interpreter to the Regiment from 11th September 1851, vice Mainwaring appointed Adjutant.

Lieutenant Branfill, H. M. 8th Hussars, is appointed Acting Pay Master to the Regiment, and on the responsibility of Pay Master Elrington, on the departure of that Officer to England on 2 years leave of absence granted in General Order dated Head Quarters Simla 10th October 1851, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

Leave of absence:—

78th Highlanders.—Lieut. Gillmore, from 15th November, 1851, until his

ap ears in General Orders from Army Head Quarters for leave to d on private affairs, when he must make arrangements for his early ure.

Foot.—Lieut. Pigott and Ensign Rowland to England each for two from date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medi- cers, subject to the confirmation of His Excellecoy the Commander in in India.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwar, 13th November, 1851.

The following arrangements in the Subordinate Medical Store tment are made :—

istant Apothecary J. J. Pereira, of the Country Dispensary, Bombay ached to the Depot at Aden.

istant Apothecary Miguel de Mello, of the Depot at Aden, is attached Government Country Dispensary, Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

h Regt. N. I.—Captain T. Minster, from 30th October to 30th Novem. to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwar, 14th Nov 1851.

e undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

Battalion Artillery.—Lieut J. Hamilton from 1st Nov. to 30th Nov. to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Grenadier Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. G. Anderson, from 25th October to October, in extension, to enable him to join.

h Regt. N. I.—Assistant Surgeon G. M Oglivie, M. D., from 4th Octo. 31st October 1851, to proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate.

Regt. N. I.—Ensign T. Knight, from 4th November to 6th Dec., to n in Asseerghur, on Medical Certificate.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwar, 13th November, 1851.

Foot.—Lieutenant Ellis, from 15th November 1851 to 15th January to Bombay, on private affairs.

Foot.—Lieut. Meacham, for one month, to proceed to Bombay, for urpose of appearing before a Board of Medical Officers if necessary.

By order of His Excellency Lieutenant General,
Sir John Grey, K C B.
(Sd.) T. S. Conway, Major,
Actg. Deputy Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces Bombay.

MARINE.

Indian Naval Orders.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1851.

140 of 1851.—The Honorable Court have permitted Mr. Midshipman es P. Georges to remain in England until the middle of February next e recovery of his health.

Bombay Castle 15th November 1851.

141 of 1851.—Lieutenant H. A. Fraser is allowed leave of absence for months, from the 12th instant, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.

142 of 1851.—With reference to General Order No. 124, of the 7th ulti- Mr. T. Knox, 2nd Class Engineer, is allowed a further extension of leave 30th instant, to remain at Poona, on Medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1851.

143 of 1851.—With reference to General Order No. 133 of the 21st o, Mr. G. Stansfield, 3rd Class Engineer, is allowed a further extension ve, to the 8th December 1851, to remain at Poona, on Medical certificate.

144 of 1851.—First Grade Apprentice John King is promoted to the of Assistant Apothecary, and attached to the Indian Navy.

sistant Apothecary J. D. Nazareth is transferred to the Military Depart- , and Assistant Apothecary David Wright is attached to the Indian Navy, s room.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Colonel, Secretary to Government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

ARRIAGE.—At Mehidpore, Malwa, on the 10th November, by the Revd. H. Schwabe. Chaplain of Nusseerabad, the Revd. Charles William Ca- e Assistant Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, stationed at Mhow, to Eliza oline, daughter of the late R. C. Walker, Esq., of Farm Hill, County Sligo.

IRTHS.—At Poona, on the 7th Nov., the lady of Captain Robert Richards, Regt. N. I., of a son. At Mhow, on the 29th Oct., the wife of E. S. Tribe, 33rd M N. I., of a son.

EATHS.—At Pussotun, on her way to Bombay from Deesa, on the 4th nt, Catherine, the beloved wife of Assistant Apothecary John Collins, 20 years and 13 days. At Tanna, on the 11th November, Goolbaee, of Byramjee Bhiccajee, a respected Parsee farmer, aged about 30 years. deceased departed this life after a few days' illness,—and has left a large e of relatives, consisting of her old parents, a disconsolate husband, ildren, (all of tender age) and others, to bemoan her irreparable loss. Poona, on the 16th November, Mary Ann, the wife of Pensioned Conductor . Ellis, aged 45 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

1851. ARRIVALS.

11th Nov.—Steamer Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, James Clark, from Surat 11th Nov. *Passengers*—56 Natives.

11th „ Ship Margaret, J. Ord, from Sydney 2nd August. *Passenger* —Master John Ord.

12th „ Steamer Surat, P. Duverger, from Surat 14th Nov. *Passengers* —75 Natives.

12th „ Ketch Kookhusroo, Dossabhoy Essajee, from Colombo.

12th „ Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, from Kurrachee 13th Nov. *Passengers*—Captain Manson, 4th Rifles; Lieut. Southey, Bombay Engineers; Lieutenant Maxwell, 37th Bengal N. I., Mr. A. G. Constable, and 30 Deck.

13th „ Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, James Clark, from Surat 17th Nov. *Passengers*—8 Natives.

„ „ Steamer Sir J. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, from Surat 17th Nov. *Passengers*—Several Natives.

„ „ Ship Owen Glendower, W. H. Pare, from London, 15th July. *Passengers*—Mrs. Hawkins, and child, Miss Pare; Miss Collett, Miss Jameson, Miss Grey, Miss Whitehead, two Misses Michell, Lieutenant J. W. Collett, 26th Bo. N. I., Lieut. J. Pare, Mr. M. Thornbury, Mr. A. Hunt, Mr. W. Price, and Mr. Monnett—*From the Cape.*—Mrs. Hall and child, Mrs. Jameson and child, Mrs. Ward, Miss Rutherford and three Misses Clarke; Lieutenant Colonel Jameson, Dr. Hall, Captain Ward, Nizam's Service.—*From Cannanore*:—Dr. Jerdon, Madras Establishment; Captain Holmes, 12th Regt. Bo. N. I.; Lieut. Hodgson, 17th Regt. Bo. N. I.; Lieut. Mackechine, 5th Regt. Bo. N. L. I.; J. P. Cavendish, Esq. I. N.; E. T. Brazier, Esq. I. N.—*Intermediate Passengers*—Mrs. Pegg, Mrs. Hughes; Mr. John Kirby; two European servants, one Serjeant and three men, of H. M.'s Royal Regimnet, two women and five children.

„ „ Ship Royal Sovereign, A. Campbell, from Greenock 13th June.

„ „ Ship Earl Balcarras, H Morris, fom London 6th August. *Passengers*—Captain Lord G. Beauclerk, 10th Hussars, Cornet G. Webster, 10th Hussars; Captain C. Austin, 53rd Regiment; Lieut. R. P. Crawford, 53rd Regt.; Lieut. Craster, 8th Regt.; Ensign R. Wilcocks, 64th Regt.; Ensign R. Macten, 78th Regt.; Ensign Knox, 64th Regt.; Dr. Annesley; 6th Regt., Lieut. Nicholl, 23d N. I., Lieut. Twyford, 2nd Eur. L. I.; Lieut. Mason I. N.; G. Munroe I. N.; Mrs. Annesley. Mrs. Nicholl; Miss Darke, the Misses Edwards, the Misses Baley; Dr. Nuttal, Staff.

DEPARTURES.

11th Nov.—Cutter Margaret, Lieutenant Constable, to Suez.

12th „ Barque Boyne, W. Sabiston to London.

13th „ Steamer Berenice, Lieut. A. Nisbett, Commander, to Kurrachee.

„ „ Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, Master, to Surat. *Passengers*—Mr B. W. Lodwick, and 149 Natives.

15th „ Steamer Lowjee, Doolba, to Surat. *Passengers*—Several Natives.

„ „ Steamer J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, to Surat. *Passengers*—Two European Gentlemen, and Several Natives.

16th „ Ship Ann Martin, to China. *Passengers*—Mrs. Martin, and Child.

17th „ Steamer Auckland, A. McDonald, Esq., to Aden. *Passengers* —Mrs. Kennedy, and Lieut. A. P. Bowlby, H. M.'s 61th Regt.

Bombay.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

1851. ARRIVAL.

13th Nov.—Lieut. J. W. Grahame, Horse Artillery, en route to join, from Mandavie

14th „ Captain T. Munster, 11th Regt. N. I., on Medical Certificate from Malligaum.

„ „ 2nd Lieut. H. E. Stainforth, Engineers, en route to Shikarpore from Poona.

„ „ 2nd Lieut. James Goddard, Engineers, en route to join, from Poona.

15th „ Lieut. A. Gifford, 16th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Asseerghur.

16th „ Lieut. J. D. Williams, 28th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, from Hydrabad.

„ „ Cornet Heath, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Nusseerabad,

17th „ Captain Manson, Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.

„ „ 2nd Lieut. Southey, Engineers, on leave, from Kurrachee.

„ „ Captain A. B. Rathborne, Civil Employ.

„ „ Ensign A. Bell, 3rd Regt. N. I., on leave, from Nassick.

18th „ Lieutenant Colonel Jameson, Staff, to join, from the Cape.

„ „ Lieutenant J. W. Cottell, 26th Regt. N. I., from leave, from Europe.

„ „ Lieutenant Nichol, 22nd Regt. N. I., to join, from England.

„ „ Assistant Surgeon G. R. Nuttall, Medical Establishment, to join, from England.

„ „ Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Hall, M. D., Medical Staff, to join, from Cape of Good Hope.

„ „ Ensign D. C. E. Twyford, 2nd Eur. L. I., to join, from England.

19th „ Assistant Surgeon Jerdon, 4th Madras Cavalry, to join, from Bangalore.

„ „ 2nd Lieutenant Lloyd, Artilery, on sick leave, from Nuggur.

„ „ Captain W. Ward, Madras Artillery, to join, from Cape of Good Hope.

„ „ Captain J. Holmes, 2nd Belooch Battalion, from leave, from the Neilgherries.

DEPARTURES.

11th Nov.—Captain E. Beale, 22nd Regt. N. I., to join, to Scinde.

13th „ Ensign T. W. Hickes, 2nd Grenadiers, to join to Bhooj.

14th „ Ensign J. F. Chapman, 3rd Regt. N. I., to join to Poona.

15th „ Ensign St. John Mildmay, 2d Regt. E. L. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

17th „ Major Jenkins, Depy. Qr. Mr. Genl., of the Madras Army, to Sea.

„ „ Cornet Heath, 1st Lancers, on leave, to Deccan.

18th „ Lieut. H. E. Stamford, Engineers, on duty, to Kurrachee.

„ „ Lieut. J. Goddard, do., to Kurrachee.

„ „ Ensign A. Soppitt, 12th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, 20TH NOVEMBER 1851.

Exchange.

[Rupee.

London (Mercantile) 6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/4d.	at 2s. 1 3/4d. per
Ditto Bank Rates.....	2s. 1d.	
Ditto..... 3 months' sight.....	2s. 0 1/4d.	
Ditto..... 2 ditto.....	Nominal.	
Ditto..... 1 ditto.....	Nominal.	
Calcutta.....at 60 days'	100 1/2	
Ditto..... 30 ditto...	101	
Ditto..... Sight.....	101 3/4	
Madras..... .. 30 days'.....	100	
Ditto.....Sight.....	100 1/4	
China... ... ...60 days'.....	222 at 223 per 100 dlrs.	

Bank, &c. Shares.

Bombay Bank.....Rs.	1,000	6 1/2	ℙ ct.	19 1/2 per cent pm.
Oriental Bank..... .. „	250	7	do.	15 do. Sales.
Commercial Bank... ... „	500	7	do.	5 do. discount.
Agra Bank..... ... „	500	8	do.	1 1/2 do. pm.
Apollo Press Co..... „	12,500	1,500	p. shr.	Rs. 16,000
Colaba ditto..... ..... „	7,000	1,500	p. shr.	Rs. 17,300
Colaba Land Co..... ... „	10,000	43 4	p. shr.	Rs. 7,000 Noml.
Bombay S. N. Co..... „	400	6	p. ct.	Rs. 54 p. ct. disct.
Gt. I. P. Railway Co. „	Rs. 38 2 11	5	p. ct.	Rs. 37.

Government Securities.

5 ℙ Ct. Transfer Loan	Rs. 115 1/2	ℙ 100	Siccas.	Sales.
„ Loan	1825-26 „ 106 1/2	at 107	do.	
„ Loan	1829-30 „ 107		do.	
„ Loan	1841-42 „ 104	at 104 1/4		
„ Loan	1832-33 „ 95 1/2			
„ Loan	1835-36 / 1842-43 „ 91 1/4			

Rates of Freight.

To London per ton...£2 15s. per Ton.
To Liverpool.....£2 15s. per do.
To Clyde... .... No quotations.
To China... .... Rs. 16 per candy.
To Calcutta, Salt.... Rs. 275 per Rass.

ASIATIC CENTRAL LIBRARY MUMBAI

Price of Bullion, &c.

Sovereigns each.....Rs. 10 3 as.
Bank of England Notes..... ... .. „ 10 2 as.
Spanish Dollars..... ..... „ 221 per 100
German Crowns..... ..... „ 211½ per 100
Sycee Silver..... ... . „ 104½ p 100 tolas.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)... ... „ 15⅞ per Tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch... „ 15⅝ per tola for 97 touch.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Accounts payable on demand { 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ Deposits, payable at 1 month's notice.....3 „ „
„ „ „ at 3 months' „ .... 4 „ „

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED

On Government Bills.. ..... } Not exceeding 3 months { 4 per ct. per annm.
„ Commercial Bills..... } { 7 „ „
„ Loans on Government Notes... } { 6 „ „
„ „ Goods, &c..... ..... } { 8½ „ „

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE

On London at 6 months' sight... ... .at 2s. 0⅛d. per Rupee.
„ „ at 3 months' sight .... „ 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ „ at 2 months' sight... ... . „ 2s. „
„ „ at 1 month's sight... .... „ 1s. 11⅞d. „
„ „ at 1 day's sight... .... „ 1s. 11½d. „
„ Scotland at 1 day's sight..... .....
„ Ireland at 1 day's sight... ..... } „ 1s. 11½d. „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... .....

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities..... } ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 19th November, 1851.

Observatory Report.

Wednesday, November 19th.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 10th to the 16th November (inclusive) 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volts, No. 1.	Rain in Inches.
DATE.	10·0 a. m.	4·0 p. m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	
Nov								
10	29·864	29 765	73·8	84·0	72·5	77·0	0	
11	·892	·801	76·0	85·4	75·0	79·0	0	00·7
12	·901	·790	75·6	86·5	75·2	80·0	40	
13	·904	·774	76·2	86·2	75·9	79·0	30	
14	·927	·797	76·3	86·5	76·0	80·0	6	
15	·915		76·5	87·5	75·0	80·0	0	
16		·723					0	
							Total Rain...	·007.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

Nov. 10th.—The sky was chiefly cloudy at night.
11th.—The sky was generally covered with dense and light Nimbi: lightning and distant peals of thunder at night: rain.
12th.—Cirri and dense clouds scattered over the sky, distant thunder and lightning in the N. N. E., N. E. and E.
13th.—Dense clouds and Cirri scattered about the sky: lightning in the N. E., E.: light rain.
14th.—Dense and light Cirri scattered about, lightning in the E.
15th.—Dense and light Cirri spread over the sky,
16th.— „ „ „ „

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba,
16th November, 1851.

MR. JAMES TAYLOR, AGENT AT BOMBAY for MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & CO. of LONDON, has the pleasure to announce that copies of the following New Books published in London during September and October are in course of transmission to him, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay about the 24th instant.

They are offered at the prices affixed.

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Agency Office, Bombay—Rampart Row, next door to the Commercial Bank of India.

8th November 1851.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER 1851. [No. 39.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT.
TOUCHING ON THE COAST AND AT THE CAPE, IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.

MESSRS. GREEN'S fine Passenger A 1 frigate-built Ship SERINGAPATAM, 1,000 Tons, JAMES FURNELL, Commander. Has excellent accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to

Bombay, 5th May, 1851. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

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Bombay, 21st August, 1851.

Alteration in Arrangements for the Despatch of the P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamer from Bombay to Aden.

THE Steam-ship "ACHILLES" (1,000 Tons 420 H. P.), will be despatched from Bombay on 17th December (INSTEAD OF 1ST JANUARY) for ADEN, transferring Passengers and Cargo at that Port to the regular Monthly Mail Steamer from Calcutta. The fare from Bombay to Southampton (including Transit through Egypt).—**Rupees 900.**

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office, Bombay, 8th Nov. 1851. (Signed) JOHN RITCHIE, Superintendent.

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ANDREW DUNLOP.

Bombay, 1st October 1851.

Preparing for Publication.

[*Fcp. 8vo. pp. 300 ; cloth bound.*]

Price Rs. 4.

SERMONS by the late Rev. T. Jerrom, of the Church Mission Bombay, with a short Memoir of the Author, by the Revd. W. S. Price.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their names as early as possible as only a limited number will be published.

ANDREW DUNLOP.

Bombay, 1st October 1851.

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As an extensive business and prompt payments can alone make such low rates for Books ordered, via the Cape or Overland Route, remunerative, A. D would observe that Cash must always accompany orders ; but on this head he feels he need say no more, as his constituents will themselves, he feels assured, see the necessity.

The above low rates will be maintained always, and on no plea will more at any time be asked ; unless it should so happen that at the time of the receipt of any order, Exchange on England should be under 1s. 10½d. per Rupee for 3 months' sight Bills (Bank rate), in which case an extra half anna per Shilling per each route will be asked—Seldom will this happen A. D. feels confidently, but when it does he feels assured his kind constituents will not object to the extra charge, when they consider the dreadful loss occasioned by a disadvantageous rate of Exchange.

A. D. begs to return his most sincere thanks for the kind and unexpectedly large extent of patronage already bestowed on him, and he feels confident he will not now appeal in vain for a further increase of the same to enable him successfully to carry out the reduction in the price of literature in India he has made, and the further reductions he is endeavouring to make, as he knows well that a generous Public will not allow a LOCAL AGENCY, willing to give things at the lowest possible rate, to lack encouragement and support.

N. B.—The above reduction in Overland and Cape Rates to have effect on all orders received from this date, not on any already received.

ANDREW DUNLOP.

Bombay, 4th October 1851.

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